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The
South Carolina
College Library
1840



The
South Caroliniana
Library
1940

THE UNIVERSITY SOUTH CAROLINIANA SOCIETY
SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Saturday, April 26, 2008
Mr. Steve Griffith, *President*, Presiding

Reception and Exhibit 11:00 a.m.
South Caroliniana Library

Luncheon 1:00 p.m.
Capstone Campus Room

Business Meeting
Welcome
Reports of the Executive Council and Secretary-Treasurer

Address Mr. Steve Griffith
President, University South Caroliniana Society

2008 Report of Gifts to the Library by Members of the Society

*Announced at the 72nd Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society (the Friends of the Library)
Annual Program
26 April 2008*

- **Mary Boykin Chesnut Writes Between the Lines** – 2007 Keynote Address by
Elisabeth Muhlenfeld
- Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana
- Gifts of Pictorial South Caroliniana

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University of South Carolina

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Mary Boykin Chesnut Writes Between the Lines

by Elisabeth Showalter Muhlenfeld

*Keynote address presented, 21 April 2007, at the 71st Annual Meeting of the
University South Caroliniana Society*

The phone call from Allen Stokes inviting me to give this year's talk to the South Caroliniana Society touched me deeply. Since my days as a graduate student in the mid-70s, I have understood the South Caroliniana to be my scholarly birthplace. It is a real honor to be here.

I came to the University of South Carolina in 1975 as a graduate student in the fledgling Southern Studies Program, then housed in Lieber College, just across The Horseshoe. I remember the Caroliniana as an open and friendly place. Les Inabinett and his staff never failed to answer a query or point out a connection, and in the process not only nurtured my research skills, but taught me what sheer fun it is to work with original materials, and what a privilege it is to be a member of a community of scholars. So I am delighted to speak today.

When I began work on Mary Boykin Chesnut as a graduate student, she was to most readers an obscure figure, although since 1905, when a severely truncated edition of her firsthand account of the Confederacy, *A Diary from Dixie*, was published, she had been a valuable source for historians. Novelist Ben Ames Williams read *A Diary from Dixie* and was so fascinated that he not only based a central character on Chesnut in his novel *House Divided*, but subsequently undertook to edit a second edition of her work. Williams' edition, published in 1949, was far more readable and attracted fresh attention to Chesnut. It contained more of her manuscript material than the 1905 version, but was itself heavily edited. Despite two editions of her work and seventy years of interest by historians, no scholarly work had been done on Chesnut in 1975, apart from an entry by Margaretta P. Childs in *Notable American Women* and a chapter in Bell Irvin Wiley's *Confederate Women*, when in that year C. Vann Woodward undertook a new and complete edition of the Chesnut diaries.

Much has happened to Mary Chesnut since then. Her monumental work was finally published in a full scholarly edition entitled *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*, and the original journals on which the larger work was based were published three years later as *The Private Mary Chesnut: The Original Civil War Journals*. A

biography appeared in 1981, and two manuscript novels were published in 2002. In 1982, ninety-six years after her death, Chesnut won a Pulitzer Prize. (Well, officially, C. Vann Woodward won the Pulitzer, but it was Mary's book.) One measure of the growth in her reputation: in 1975, no anthologies of American writers included Mary Chesnut; today it is hard to find one that does not include her.

When in the mid-1980s the National Portrait Gallery devoted a gallery to the Civil War, Mary Boykin Chesnut held center stage - the only woman in the room - surrounded by Stonewall Jackson, Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. Looking her best (in fact, in a very flattering portrait by Samuel Osgood, looking better than her best) - the very paradigm of the Southern lady - Chesnut stood alone among all those powerful men: just the sort of situation she thoroughly enjoyed in life and recorded so happily in her journal. Ken Burns' award-winning documentary *The Civil War* featured Chesnut (in the voice of Julie Harris). The U.S. Post Office honored her with a stamp in their Civil War series, along with only two other women, nurses Clara Barton and Phoebe Pember, and an official limited edition Mary Boykin Chesnut doll - very expensive - was produced. In 2001, CSPAN's *American Writers Series* included four writers to represent the Civil War era: Abraham Lincoln, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Frederick Douglass and Mary Chesnut.

When Woodward's edition and my biography appeared in 1981, there were relatively few published resources available on the lives and thoughts of women of the period, so Chesnut's work proved to be an early and rich tool for exploring the social history of the Confederacy, women's roles, and the nexus of private lives with public crisis. In the 25 years since, ground-breaking studies concerned with nineteenth-century women by such scholars as Anne Firor Scott, Elizabeth Fox-Genovese, Katherine Seidel and Anne G. Rose, all of whom refer frequently to Chesnut, have dramatically increased our understanding of women's lives. Since my own dissertation on her, five more have been completed, and at least one book-length study is currently under contract.

With all the attention Mary Chesnut has garnered in the last twenty-five years, however, most scholars continue to see her primarily as an historical resource. Since I have only a little time today, I thought I might focus instead on the importance of Mary Chesnut as a writer of great significance and power. Thirty years ago, I spent many hours arguing with Vann Woodward that the revised diary

is a literary work and should be edited as such. Since then, I have edited not only the original diaries with Woodward but also her two manuscript novels, and I have become increasingly convinced that Chesnut must be read not as one of dozens of women diarists and letter writers of the Civil War era, not even as the best woman diarist, but as one of the best of our nineteenth-century writers, period.

As many of you know, Mary Boykin Miller Chesnut was born in 1823. Before she was ten, her father, Stephen Decatur Miller, who had already served a term in Congress, would serve as governor of South Carolina and United States senator. Thus, throughout her childhood, politics was in the very air she breathed. At twelve Mary was enrolled in a Charleston boarding school run by an indomitable Frenchwoman, Ann Marson Talvande, where she spoke only French or German during school hours.

Madame Talvande, who possessed what Mary later described as “the fiercest eye I have ever seen in a mortal head,” was a strict taskmaster and kept a close watch on her young charges, but thirteen-year-old Mary managed to be seen walking on the Charleston Battery in the moonlight with James Chesnut, Jr., newly graduated from Princeton, and Governor Miller decided to remove his daughter from gossip. He took her for several months to his cotton plantation in rural Mississippi, a state just emerging from frontier status. She returned briefly to Madame Talvande’s school, but her formal schooling was ended abruptly by the death of her father in 1838. Three weeks after her seventeenth birthday in 1840, she married and went to live with James at Mulberry, his family’s plantation near Camden (S.C.).

The new Mrs. Chesnut came to Mulberry expecting, in due course, to assume her prescribed role as wife, mother, and mistress of the household—a position for which she had been carefully trained. Fate had other plans. Her in-laws, James Chesnut, Sr., and Mary Cox Chesnut, both in their sixties at the time of her marriage, retained control of lands and household for twenty-five more years. More devastating: James and Mary were childless. Thus, the first twenty years of her marriage were difficult, and her relationships with her in-laws and even her husband were often tense. Hers was a restless, gregarious personality, so she found life at Mulberry stultifying. In later years, she would say of it: “A pleasant, empty, easy going life. If one’s heart is at ease. But people are not like pigs; they cannot be put up and fattened. So here I pine and fret.”

James Chesnut, Jr., spent the years before 1860 in public service. In 1858 he was sent to the United States Senate. In Washington, finally, his wife was in her element. Of necessity, hers was a social role, and yet she was a far more astute politician than her husband. She possessed intelligence, wit, a reputation as a “literary” lady, a facility for languages, a marked skill as a conversationalist, and charm. Women were occasionally uneasy in her presence, but men -some of the most powerful men of her time - were drawn to her.

As hostility between North and South grew in the fall of 1860, James Chesnut, Jr., resigned his Senate seat and returned to South Carolina to help draft an ordinance of secession. His wife, who loved to pun, was succinct: “*I am not at all resigned.*” Nevertheless, she cast her lot with her state and became an ardent supporter of Jefferson Davis, whose wife, Varina, had become a friend.

As war became a certainty, Mary Boykin Chesnut began to keep a journal. At first she wrote in an elegant, red, leather-bound diary with gilt edges and a brass lock, but as the privations of wartime cut off supplies she continued her journal in anything she could find, at last recording the bleak aftermath of civil war in the blank pages of an old recipe book. The journal was a private one, kept under lock and key. Portions of it that survive today contain notes hurriedly jotted down, designed to remind her later of people, events, opinions, conversations, and impressions of the moment. Many of her entries are almost cryptic: all are utterly candid. After meeting South Carolina’s Governor Francis Pickens, she would write, “old Pick was there with a better wig—and his silly and affected wife.” After dining at someone else’s house, “I can give a better dinner than that!”

As I have said elsewhere, Mary Chesnut was in an excellent position to “cover” the war. She was in Charleston when Major Robert Anderson moved into Fort Sumter, in Montgomery for the inauguration of Jeff Davis, and in Charleston during the firing on Fort Sumter, where James served as aide to Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard. In all these settings, Mary’s hotel quarters served as salon in which the men engaged in forming the new government and their wives congregated. She spent most of the next several months in Richmond and recorded a city pulsing with excitement. She waited with Varina Davis for news of the battle at Manassas and visited the first sick and wounded of the war. Always, she wrote in her journal, sometimes expressing there her fears for her country and her outrage over the antics of the men in positions of authority: “This war began a War of Secession,” she wrote as early as March 1861. “It will end a War for the

Succession of Places.” By August, when her husband seemed unable to decide whether to go into the army or stand for reelection to the Confederate Senate, she exploded in her journal, “Jeff Davis ill & shut up - & none but *noodles* have the world in charge.”

As a woman Mary could neither join the army nor hold office, and her frustrations frequently found their way into her journal. “Oh,” she moaned in April 1861, “if I could put some of my reckless spirit into these discreet cautious lazy men.” She hoped James would be appointed ambassador to France; failing that, she wanted him to be reelected senator, not least because she wanted to avoid having to go home to Mulberry. At one point, she wrote, “I wish Mr. Davis would send *me* to Paris—& so I should not need a South Carolina Legislature for anything else.” Back in Camden (S.C.), her husband’s apparent indifference to the war raging in Virginia infuriated her: “Now, when if ever man was stirred to the highest for his country & for his own future,” James seemed oblivious. “If I had been a man in this great revolution - I should have either been killed at once or made a name & done some good for my country. Lord Nelson’s motto would be mine - Victory or Westminster Abbey.”

In December 1862 President Davis appointed James colonel and summoned him to Richmond as a personal aide. This appointment suited Mary Chesnut perfectly. She rented quarters close to the White House of the Confederacy; Chesnuts and Davises visited almost daily. In Richmond, as in Charleston, Montgomery, and Columbia, Chesnut’s renown as a hostess assured that she had a constant round of visitors teeming with interesting conversation, most of which found its way into her journal.

As the South fought on to what she knew was inevitable defeat, Chesnut was forced into exile. She met adversity with good humor, noting wryly that she had brought plenty of books to Lincolnton, North Carolina, while Sherman burned Columbia (S.C.), but her Confederate money was worthless to buy food. “I am bodily comfortable, if somewhat dingily lodged,” she wrote, “and I daily part with my raiment for food. We find no one who will exchange eatables for Confederate money. So we are devouring our clothes.”

Two months later, as word came of Lee’s surrender, she had moved again, to three vacant rooms in Chester, South Carolina. Again she kept open house as old friends were drawn to her. “Night and day this landing and these steps are

crowded with the elite of the Confederacy, going and coming. And when night comes...more beds are made on the floor of the landing place.... The whole house is a bivouac.”

The Chesnuts returned to Camden. James finally inherited Mulberry in 1866, but his inheritance included not only huge debts he was never able to repay but a host of relatives and former slaves dependent upon him. The Chesnuts were by no means poor - when visitors came, Mary could and did don her antebellum Paris dresses and set her tables with fine china and crystal. But her scale of living had changed dramatically. Mary took over the responsibilities of running the cottage industries that supplied the plantations, assisted in overseeing farming affairs, and established a small butter-and-egg business that brought pin money into the household.

Perhaps to earn some money, she decided in the early 1870s to try her hand at fiction and worked on two novels more or less simultaneously. One was a largely autobiographical novel she called *Two Years of My Life* that deals with a schoolgirl at Madame Talvande's French School for Young Ladies in Charleston who is taken by her father to a raw cotton plantation in Mississippi. Incidentally, this novel provides, so far as I can tell, the fullest and best description of a girl's boarding school of the period that exists. The other was a Civil War novel, entitled *The Captain and the Colonel*, Mary Boykin Chesnut's first effort to use, in palatable form, the materials of her wartime journals. By the mid-1870s, ten years had elapsed since the war, and she had had time to gain a very different perspective.

In an 1876 memoir for her nieces and nephews, she indicated that change in perspective very clearly, in a brief passage remembering abolitionist John Brown's famous 1859 raid:

I remember... I saw in the Charleston papers, an account -- of a speech from Senator Chesnut - and [one about] John Brown[']s] raid. I was so stupid - I did not read [about] the raid at all -- engrossed by my own small affair - and yet John [Brown]'s Raid -- meant a huge war -- revolution -- ruin to us all and death to millions - and the speech -- well it was a good speech -- and there was the end of it.

In short, the elapsed time between the war itself and 1876 had enabled Chesnut to step back from her own “small affairs” and see quite clearly the astounding scope of the national cataclysm through which she had lived. Not surprisingly, then, when Chesnut sought an epigraph for her novel of the war, she selected the following poem, probably her own:

Spider! thou need'st not run in fear about
To shun my curious eyes:
I won't humanely crush thy bowels out,
Lest thou should eat the flies;
Nor will I toast thee with a damned delight
Thy strange instructive fortitude to see;
For there is one who might
One day roast me.

In this little poem, the perspective begins with the speaker watching a spider dashing around in instinctive terror (lest the giant human speaker in the poem “crush” it or roast it over a fire just to watch it burn). But the perspective changes dramatically, to a far larger, more powerful force, who might by analogy “roast” the speaker. The image is reminiscent of the famous passage by Jonathan Edwards in his sermon “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” in which he envisions the sinner as dangling over the fires of hell like a spider suspended by a silken thread - awaiting the inevitable. This movement in perspective, from the small affairs of the individual to imminent destruction by a crushing and inexplicable power is a dominant theme in the novel itself (and would become essential to the revised journal of the 1880s).

The Captain and the Colonel is the story of the Effingham family of South Carolina, a mother and three daughters, Margaret, Susan, and Emily, all of whom live a life of beauty, ease, graciousness, and regularity. In its early chapters the novel follows a classic pattern of novels of manners: the three daughters are all of marriageable age. The plantation next door is owned by eligible bachelor and close family friend Charles Johannis (modeled on Mary Chesnut's nephew, John Chesnut, the Cool Captain of *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*). Johannis has a friend, Collingwood, visiting. Johannis has secretly loved Emily since she was a child. Both Margaret and Emily fall in love with Collingwood, Collingwood falls in love with Emily and confesses to his best friend Johannis. Susan tattles and creates complications. Margaret seethes with jealousy. Into all this comes the Civil War,

which Chesnut talks about and alludes to rather awkwardly, primarily by drawing on a few settings and anecdotes from her own experiences. In the novel, the central figure is a woman with some of the characteristics of the author herself. Even as a young woman, Joanna Hardhead is described as “Queen Joanna” or “Regina.” Her family acknowledges her right to rule, primarily because she is more intelligent and more decisive than they, and she is often depicted as a military tactician. At one point, for example, as she tries to quash a romance under her roof, military metaphors abound:

When the smoke of the battle field had blown away, Mrs. Effingham felt she had used her great guns in vain. Victory had not perched upon her banners. The foe was in motion all along the line.... “To think a child of mine could be so insolent.... But I will conquer her yet.”

As the war drags on, Joanna’s pride in her power and her control erodes. She runs a large war hospital in Richmond, but her tireless work and her efforts to rebuild, repair, and regroup at war’s end become a mind-numbing way of life. Chesnut’s protagonist comes to be painfully aware of her impotence. She goes from being a force of nature to the helpless victim of natural forces over which she has no control. At one point near the end of the novel, the story is told of a neighbor who has selfishly hidden away a hundred bales of cotton - insuring himself a personal fortune in the face of his neighbors’ poverty. But as he brags of his foresight, the cotton is struck by lightning and goes up in flames. “For a hundred yards round, it was hot as hell!” cries the teller of the tale in wild excitement. “Not a lock of that cotton is left.” Here the planter is like the spider in the novel’s epigraph; some power far beyond his understanding is roasting him.

Chesnut makes very clear in the novel the patterns and connections between the personal and the global. The revolt of Joanna’s younger daughter, Emily, against her mother’s absolute power is juxtaposed against “the grand revolt of the southern lands - and disaster after disaster.” Toward the end of the novel, Susan tells of the death in childbirth of her best friend only hours after the woman had learned of her husband’s death on a battlefield:

I sat up all night trying to keep that poor little baby warm - with hot flannels - and as near as we could get to the stove. It was of no use. It died before day. And so they were all buried together-.

These chairs are very hard and uncomfortable," cried Susan. "How I miss my rocking chair! And the room is so close.

As she speaks, Susan walks to a window "where every pane was broken": here is personal grief within the context of universal desolation.

Although at the end of the novel, all three sisters find husbands and marry, only Emily, the youngest, has made a love match; the other two, like their mother before them, have simply secured support. Marriage, family, the traditional "happy endings" of Victorian novels, offer no solace. Indeed, Chesnut sees that in some regards, little has changed for women. Even the newly freed slave women remain in bondage.

Chesnut's efforts at fiction are interesting for two reasons. First, they deal with themes that Mary Boykin Chesnut later was to develop effectively in her revised Civil War journal, including women's roles, the relationships of blacks and whites, and the impact of history - public and private - on the individual life. Second, these manuscript novels show the care and deliberation with which Chesnut, now in her mid-fifties, was teaching herself to write, to handle dialogue and description, to use imagery, to parallel characters and events, and to speak with a clearly defined narrative voice.

After at least two false starts in the 1860s and '70s, Chesnut bought a supply of notebooks in 1881 and began revision of her Civil War journals in earnest - a task still incomplete at her death in 1886. The work was exhaustive, for in the twenty years since she had begun the journal she had had time to sort out the significant from the trivial and to find in trivialities emblems of the whole. Though she preserved the diary format and took care never to alter fact or to admit an anachronism into her book, the diary had become a carefully structured and dramatic literary work.

To give you a sense of how diary became book, let us look at comparable passages in the original diary and *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*. On April 12, 1861, Chesnut records her distress with great immediacy:

Mr. Chesnut sent off again to Anderson. The live long night I toss about - at half past four we hear the booming of the cannon. I start up - dress & rush to my sisters in misery. We go on the house top

& see the shells bursting. They say our men are wasting ammunition.

More than 20 years later, the incident develops as a deliberate narrative, beginning with a clear description of the situation: "I do not pretend to go to sleep. How can I? If Anderson does not accept terms - at four - the orders are - he shall be fired upon." Like any good writer, Chesnut works to build tension:

I count four - St. Michael chimes. I begin to hope. At half-past four, the heavy booming of a cannon.

I sprang out of bed. And on my knees – prostrate - I prayed as I never prayed before.

There was a sound of stir all over the house - pattering of feet in the corridor - all seemed hurrying one way. I put on my double gown and a shawl and went, too. It was to the housetop.

The shells were bursting. In the dark I heard a man say "waste of ammunition."

Here, even the little comment about wasting ammunition - now placed in the mouth of an anonymous man, serves as an ironic contrast to the high patriotism and drama of the moment.

In 1861, Chesnut ends her account, "Good news. Nobody hurt on our side." By the time she revised her work in the 1880s, she wrote, "Do you know, after all that noise and our tears and prayers, nobody has been hurt. Sound and fury, signifying nothing. A delusion and a snare." Here her allusion to *Macbeth* suggests the theatrical quality of Fort Sumter; her comment foreshadows the real war to come, suggesting by "a delusion and a snare" that the high expectations with which Sumter imbued the South were themselves a trap. And Chesnut includes one more passage of importance here, one that would initiate a theme not mentioned in the original diary in 1861, but woven throughout the great work of the 1880s - the inscrutability of the slave population.

Not by one word or look can we detect any change in the demeanor of these negro servants. Laurence [James's manservant] sits at our door, as sleepy and as respectful and as

profoundly indifferent. So are they all. They carry it too far. You could not tell that they hear even the awful row that is going on in the bay, though it is dinning in their ears night and day. And people talk before them as if they were chairs and tables. And they make no sign. Are they stolidly stupid or wiser than we are, silent and strong, biding their time?

Another example: in an entry of 1861 just after [the Confederate attack, 12-13 April 1861, on Fort] Sumter, the original diary is almost cryptic:

Monday 15th - 16th - 17th - 18th - & 19th - 20th, 21st - 22nd - 23rd. During this time - the excitement, &c, was so great I had never a moment to write.

I drove every evening on the battery. Manning, Wigfall, John Preston, &c, men without limit beset us at night. Mrs. Cheves came & her sweet little girls. Mrs. Frank Hampton as perfectly charming as ever. Barnwell Heyward - Mary Kirkland - every body, every thing happened. Mr. C, Manning & Miles carried Russell to the Forts - & Wigfall, drunk, insulted him. Poor Mrs. W. James Simons sat under the yellow flag for safety. They call him hospital Jimmy.

What we have in 1861 is a list of people she saw, as well as a dig at Louis Wigfall and a little nasty gossip that James Simons had proved himself to be a coward. In her revised journal, however, Chesnut uses this moment to develop a wonderfully ironic picture of society, high to low, moving from the social to the serious:

Home again. In those last days of my stay in Charleston I did not find time to write a line.

And so we took Fort Sumter. Nous autres. We-Mrs. Frank Hampton &c, in the passageway of the Mills House between the reception room and the drawing room. There we held a sofa against all comers. And indeed, all the agreeable people South seemed to have flocked to Charleston at the first gun. That was after we found out that bombarding did not kill anybody. Before that we wept and prayed-and took our tea in groups, in our rooms, away from the haunts of men.

Captain Ingraham and his kind took it (Fort Sumter) from the battery with field glasses and figures made with three sticks in the sand to show what ought to be done.

Wigfall, Chesnut, Miles, Manning &c took it, rowing about in the harbor in small boats, from fort to fort, under the enemies' guns, bombs bursting in air, &c &c.

And then the boys and men who worked those guns so faithfully at the forts. They took it, too-their way.

One more wonderful contrast between original diary and book of the 1880s occurs in June 1861, at Sandy Hill, the Chesnut's summer plantation. Chesnut's original diary records a brief incident: "I woke in the night, heard such a commotion, such loud talking of a crowd - I rushed out, thinking what could they have heard from Virginia, but found only Mrs. Chesnut had smelled a *Smell*-& roused the whole yard." The incident ends with the simple note: "One of Col. Chesnut's negroes was taken yesterday with a pistol."

In the 1880s, Chesnut uses this incident to create a fully realized vignette of plantation life with all its ironies, teeming with able-bodied slaves racing around to do the bidding of one elderly deaf woman-all providing an ironic juxtaposition to the war raging in the background. In the process, she sketches a delicious portrait of her mother-in-law.

Last night I was awakened by loud talking and candles flashing everywhere-tramping of feet-growls dying away in the distance, loud calls from point to point in the yard.

Up I started-my heart in my mouth. Some dreadful thing had happened - a battle - a death - a horrible accident. Miss Sally Chesnut was screaming...from the top of the stairway-hoarsely, like a boatswain in a storm....

I dressed and came upon the scene of action.

"What is it? Any news?"

"No, no - only, mama smells a smell. She thinks something is burning somewhere."

The whole yard was alive-literally swarming. There are sixty or seventy people kept here to wait upon this household - two-thirds of them too old or too young to be of any use. But families remain intact. Mr. C has a magnificent voice. I am sure it can be heard for miles. Literally he was roaring from the piazza - giving orders to the busy crowd who were hunting the smell of fire.

Mrs. C is deaf, so she did not know what a commotion she was creating. She is very sensitive on the subject of bad odors. Candles have to be taken out of the room to be snuffed. Lamps are extinguished only in the porticoes - or further afield. She finds violets oppressive. Can only tolerate a single kind of rose. Tea roses she will not have in her room.

She was totally innocent of the storm she had raised and in a mild sweet voice was suggesting places to be searched.

I was weak enough to laugh hysterically. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was nothing to this.

Like its source, this version also ends, "Yesterday some of the negro men on the plantation were found with pistols" - in truth a far more serious threat than the smoldering rags that had caused the smell. But now Chesnut again sounds the theme she weaves throughout the book: "I have never seen aught about any negro to show that they knew we had a war on hand in which they have any interest."

The care with which Mary Boykin Chesnut structures this small vignette is reflected a hundred fold in the structure of her 1880s revision as a whole. War, of course, provides the basic scaffolding: the book begins with the prelude to conflict, moves through four long years of civil war, and ends with war's aftermath. Chesnut herself provides the basic metaphor: family. Civil War is a painful divorce, family torn asunder. To make her themes come to life, Chesnut uses the men closest to her. Chesnut's father-in-law, James Chesnut, Sr., monarch of all he surveys, represents the antebellum world, and scattered throughout her revised journal are passages such as the one I have just quoted, providing in rich detail a look at plantation life before the war. In 1861, James Chesnut, Sr., is a vigorous man; by

1865, we see him frail and uncomprehending. Husband James Chesnut, Jr., statesman, first senator to resign his seat, looking handsome as he dashes about Charleston in a red sash, represents the Confederacy - marked in Chesnut's mind by high ideals marred by anachronistic beliefs and indecisions. It is Chesnut's nephew Johnny (the model for her hero in *The Captain and the Colonel*) who becomes the Cool Captain in her revised journal, the cheerful young man who, following Appomattox, can put the past aside, and stride forward. There is no hint in Chesnut's revised journal that Johnny had in fact died in 1868. Chesnut as writer has trumped Chesnut as historian.

MBC's book, unfinished at her death and unpublished in any form for almost twenty years thereafter, is an enormous work. In the form of a diary, it weaves a broad picture of a society - of country and city life, of the motives and emotions that lay behind political, military, and domestic events, and of the views expressed in drawing rooms, across dining tables, in churches, railroad cars, and hospitals throughout the South from the beginning of a glorious war to the end of a way of life. Concluding as it does in 1865, what her book cannot reveal is the way its author carefully and patiently wrote and rewrote, created and revised and recreated the world that powers beyond her had destroyed. We are only just beginning to appreciate that artistry.

2008 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

- Addition, 1844-1848, to Francis Mayrant **Adams** Papers
- Addition, 1833, to Jasper **Adams** Papers
- **Allen University** Diplomas, 1892 and 1922
- Letter, 5 Dec. 1846 (Charleston, S.C.), from John **Anderson**, to Dr. James Morrow (Bordeaux, S.C.)
- Letter, 15 July 1865 (Charleston, S.C.) from [**Anonymous**] to "Aunty"

- Thomas Loryea **Alexander** Papers, 1946-1951
- James Michael **Barr** Papers, 1862-1864
- Addition, 1836-1848, to **Bauskett** Family Papers
- Circular Letter, 1871, from the **Bible Society of Charleston**
- Letter, 26 Jan. 1846 (Winnsboro, S.C.), from W.W. **Boyce**, to Peter Della Torre (Charleston, S.C.)
- Letter, 10 Mar. 1861 (Columbia, S.C.), from "Bro. Andrew," to Mrs. E.E. **Boyd**
- Addition, 1835-1839, to Preston Smith **Brooks** Papers
- Myrtle Irene **Brown** Papers, 1946-2007
- John Alexander **Brunson** Papers, 1854-1902
- Letter, 21 April 1819 (Philadelphia), from Pierce **Butler** to Robert E. Griffith
- Letter, 29 June 1860 (Spartanburg, S.C.), from Edwin **Cater** to Hugh R. Miller (Pontotoc, Miss.)
- Letter, 23 Oct. 1890 (Washington, D.C.), from A.F. **Childs** to Samuel Dibble
- Letter, 23 Aug. 1839 (Sumter, S.C.) from Iley **Coleman** to John Glymph (Newberry District, S.C.)
- Broadside, [ca. 1863-1864], for the **Confederate Bonnet Frame Factory (Newberry, S.C.)**
- Letter, 22 July 1810, from Thomas **Cooper** to "Miss Cooper"

- Letter, 15 Sept. 1855, [from Thomas **Della Torre**] to Johannes C. Della Torre
- **Dickson** Family Papers, 1818-1860
- Olin Goode **Dorn**, Jr., Papers, 1917-1872
- Letter, 6 Aug. 1845 (Society Hill, S.C.), from **Josiah James Evans** to Abel E. Evans (Camden, Alabama)
- Addition, 1866-1868, to the Papers of **Nathan George Evans**
- Letter, 6 Sept. 1835 (Spartanburg District, S.C.), from Elizabeth J. **Foster** to Frederick Hawkins (Greenville, S.C.)
- Letter, 16 July 1798 (Charleston, S.C.), from Christopher **Gadsden** to Jacob Read
- Letter, 15 May 1861 (Columbia, S.C.), of Gen. A.C. **Garlington** to Col. Edward Manigault
- Letter, 21 Feb. 1864 (Stono Inlet, S.C.), from William **Gibson**
- C. Tolbert **Goolsby**, Jr., Papers, 1954-2007
- Addition, 1780 and 1788, to Wade **Hampton** Papers
- Letter, 4 Oct. 1816 (Charleston, S.C.), Robert Young **Hayne** to Matthew Carey (Philadelphia)
- Charles L. **Hewitt** Papers, 1862-1863
- Records, 1817-1829, of **Hill & Clark (Spartanburg District, S.C.)**
- James Mobley **Hill** Diary Volumes, 1863-1865

- Robert E. **Huffman**, *A Boot Camp Saga or How Yardbirds Get to be Marines!* / by Huff.
- [Souvenir Booklet from Parris Island, S. C., published, 1944, by Ruth E. Parker]
- John H. **Huiet** Advertising Circular [ca. 1890s?]
- Addition, 1868-1897, to John Doby **Kennedy** Papers
- Poem, 1887, by John **Kennerly**
- Addition, 1885-1999, to Papers of August **Kohn** and Helen Kohn Hennig
- Letter, 23 May 1841 (Newberry, S.C.) from Addi **Leavell** and David Boozer
- Letter, 12 Mar. 1885, from John McLaren **McBryde** to James Jonathan Lucas
- Addition, 1863 and 1864, to **MacKenzie** Family Papers
- William Sinkler **Manning** Papers, 1840-1996
- Addition, 1875-1888, to Benjamin Harper **Massey** Papers
- "Resolutions of the Senior Class... 1846," Presented to Isaac Hugh **Means**
- William R. **Medlin** Papers, 1856-1929
- Letter, 26 July 1862 (Richmond, Va.), from Christopher Gustavus **Memminger** to Gov. F.W. Pickens
- Letter, 21 Dec. 1838 (Sumter, S.C.), from John Blount **Miller** to Samuel L. Hinckley (Northampton, Mass.)

- Letters, 1839-1841, to James **Mitchell** & Son (Philadelphia)
- Letter, 29 June 1861 (Graniteville, S.C.), from James **Montgomery** to Andrew Baxter Springs (Fort Mill, S.C.)
- Letter, 4 Mar. 1861 (Newberry County, S.C.), from John Belton **O'Neall** to William Lawrence Mauldin (Greenville, S.C.)
- Edward Perry **Passailaigue** Papers, 1911-1962
- Letter, 20 May 1834 (Pendleton, S.C.), from Charles Cotesworth **Pinckney** to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Jr.
- Plan of Organization of **Pomona Granges (South Carolina)**, 1877
- Thomas Stephen **Powell** Papers, 1847-1849
- Letter, 24 Mar. 1839 (Edgefield, S.C.), from E.H. **Preston** to Mary Ann Hitchcock (Hitchcocksville, Conn.)
- Paul **Quattlebaum** Papers, 1834-1904
- Letter, 24 Nov. 1913 (Charleston, S.C.), from Julius H. **Rast** to John D. Cappleman
- Addition, 1754-1800, to the **Richardson** Family Papers
- William Drayton **Rutherford** Papers, 1840-1899
- **Sea Island Company** Account Book, 1866-1869
- Harold Simmons **Tate** Papers, 1921-1981
- Letter, 15 Jan. 1827, from Gov. John **Taylor** to William Smith and Robert Young Hayne

- Addition, 1859-1994, to the Walter Whitcomb **Thompson** Papers
- Addition, 1761-1899, to the **Townsend** Family Papers
- Addition, 1878, to George Alfred **Trenholm** Papers
- Letter, 7 Jan. 1864, from Eliza "Leila" **Villard** to John Wesley Heidt
- Lucian A. **Voorhees** Diary / Milledge Rivers Gunter Account Book, 1864-1893
- Mary **Walther** Papers, 1943-1947
- Letter, 3 April 1861, from Lewis Alfred **Wardlaw** to Joseph James Wardlaw
- Robert **Wauchope** Papers, 1928-1942
- Letter, 2 Oct. 1862, from Archibald **Whyte** to Andrew Baxter Springs
- Othniel H. **Wienges** Farm Journal, 1879-1910
- **Williams** Family Papers, 1861-1865
- Addition, 1810, to the **Wylie** Family Papers

2008 Gifts of Manuscript South Caroliniana

Addition, 1844-1848, to Francis Mayrant Adams Papers

Two letters, 22 May 1844 and 5 October 1848, of teacher, lawyer, and planter Francis Mayrant Adams (1821-1884) further the South Caroliniana Library's documentation of ties between the family of College of Charleston president the Rev. Dr. Jasper Adams and the Rev. Sewall Harding of Massachusetts who had married sisters, Mercy and Eliza Wheeler. The eldest son of Jasper Adams and his second wife, Placidia Mayrant, Francis Mayrant Adams graduated from Yale

College in 1841, taught at Pendleton and Sumter in South Carolina, and also studied law. Adams later resided at St. Mary's, Georgia.

The earlier of the two letters, written from Pendleton, S.C., by Adams and addressed to his uncle, Sewall Harding, East Medway, Massachusetts, reports that Adams' connection with the Pendleton Male Academy had been dissolved and that he planned to relocate to Baltimore, where his wife had inherited an estate. "I thank God that I have done with teaching," he wrote. "I hope never again to resume it. It is to me an employment both disgusting and hateful." Mr. Renick, who had been principal for the preceding nine months, had resigned at the same time, and as a result of their resignations the school had closed until another teacher could be procured. Adams considered that the school was in "pretty tolerable condition," noting that in addition to English, mathematics, and languages, Renick had trained the pupils in military exercises -- "the members of the company had procured their cadet dress; officers had been appointed; we were daily expecting the arrival of the state muskets, and military accoutrements, both of which had been ordered some time before, as, in the mean time, we had to use common muskets and guns...."

Adams thanks Harding for managing his portion of the estate of his grandfather and expresses eagerness to apply his portion of the estate to assist him in his professional studies, noting that he was in debt as a result of having tried to support himself and his mother on a teacher's salary and that he had recently applied to the equity court for his portion of the estate of his father.

The later letter, written from Sumterville, S.C., 5 October 1848, advises that Adams had been admitted to the bar but continued to teach. He had not yet read the equity course or been admitted to practice in the equity court and while he had a law office in Sumterville he did not expect to practice there as he intended to relocate to New Orleans. To prepare himself financially, he had applied "for the situation of Principal of the Male Academy in this village." If unsuccessful, he planned to seek employment with a country school.

Adams desired to live in New Orleans as he hoped his sister Ann Richardson "Anzie" Adams, who had recently been engaged to Dr. John C. Calhoun, Jr., would live there. However, their mother opposed the match, in part due to the health of the city, and Adams was uncertain whether he could ever practice as an attorney there since Louisiana law was "civil law and very different from ours." He wanted to

dispose of his remaining interest in his grandfather's property to the other heirs and asked Harding to assist in promoting the sale.

Addition, 1833, to Jasper Adams Papers

Letter , 16 January-6 February 1833, written from Charleston by College of Charleston president Jasper Adams (1793-1841) to fellow clergyman Sewall Harding (1793-1876) in Waltham, Massachusetts, describes a trip made by Adams from Charleston, S.C., to Tallahassee, Florida, and back and gives some insights into political unrest in Charleston due to the Nullification Crisis.

The majority of the letter is dedicated to recounting the trip by Adams through Georgia and Florida with Henry M. Bruns from 3 November to 29 December 1832. Listing his reasons for undertaking the journey, Adams states, "1. The benefit of my health... 2. I wished to see the Southern country... Although I had lived in So. Carolina several years... I... had never been more than 40 miles to the South of Charleston. 3. I had a design to purchase a tract of wild land... I thought I might settle it 10, 12, or 15 years hence... or I might sell it as circumstances should dictate." After reaching Grahamville, in present-day Jasper County, S.C., and preaching "to a small but very devout congregation," Adams commented that there had been "great attention to religion here during the year past, & almost all the people are pious."

Although he found the people between Savannah, Georgia, and Monticello, Florida, "unusually civil," Adams was unimpressed with the quality of the land and the type of life it afforded. He described it as "pine barren of the worst description" and remarked that he had "no idea that so poor a people existed on the face of the earth." He claimed that for "the space of 250 miles there is but one home... which has a single pane of glass" and that "you do not see a single brick for nearly 300 miles." Instead the houses he saw were constructed of notched pine poles with no daubing between the logs. The only "comforts of life" which he could discern were "deer... wild turkies & sugar... a quarter of an acre producing 2 barrels besides syrup and molasses."

Adams seemed particularly troubled about the fact that they had "neither physicians, lawyers, nor clergymen, nor schoolmasters." Before reaching Tallahassee, he stopped and preached at James Gadsden's plantation and noted "his neighbourhood is chiefly settled from So. Carolina." In Tallahassee, he found a growing town surrounded by a "tract of very fine land, covered with a luxuriant

growth of oak, hickory, live oak, Magnolia, &c.," but noted dryly, "it was race week, & all such people as one might expect to meet at races were there."

After selling his horse and gig in Tallahassee, Adams returned to Charleston by train via Milledgeville, Georgia. There he visited the penitentiary where he saw Samuel Austin Worcester and Elizur Butler in "prison dress" at work "in the joiners apartment." Worcester and Butler were Northern missionaries who had been arrested the previous year for refusing to leave Cherokee lands. They would spend two years in the Georgia Penitentiary before being pardoned. Adams closes his description of the trip by noting that it cost \$78.00 and had been an "instructive excursion" since he deemed it "instructive to view mankind in all situations."

The remainder of the letter, penned on 6 February 1833, conveys information on the growing political tensions in South Carolina. Adams begins by declaring "we have lived 6 days into Nullification & no one is yet harmed." Even though things appeared tranquil, he noted "our state is said to be preparing for war; mounting cannon, drilling soldiers, &c... 18,000 volunteers have offered their services... The Forts in the harbor belonging to the U.S. are in complete order... The Natchez sloop of war 24 guns is in the harbor & several revenue cutters." Adams seems to have aligned himself with the unionist party, which was "also said to be under a complete military organization with a view to *defend themselves* if attacked." He ends his letter by stating that "we have men who are not afraid to speak. The Union party here desire the sympathy of all friends of the union."

Allen University Diplomas, 1892 and 1922

Two documents, 1 June 1892 and 1 June 1922, Allen University diplomas awarded to Lucy Lipsey (1892) and Roselyn Victoria Nicholas (1922) attest to their completion of studies for certification as school teachers.

Lucy Lipsey is identified in the census of 1900 as a resident of Union, S.C., where she and her siblings lived in a household headed by Green Nicholas. According to the 1920 census, Miss R.V. Nicholas also resided in Union and was the daughter of W.W. Nicholas, an insurance agent, and Nell Nicholas. By the time of the 1930 census, Nicholas appears as a public school teacher in Gaffney, S.C..

Allen University, an historically black institution of higher education located in Columbia, S.C., was established in 1870 by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The 1892 diploma features an image of Arnett Hall, originally known as

Ladies Industrial Hall, prior to the removal of chimneys. Construction began on this building in 1891 and, although unfinished, the structure was known to have been in use by 1896.

Letter, 5 Dec. 1846, from John Anderson, to Dr. James Morrow

Letter , 5 Dec[ember] [18]46, from Jno. [John] Anderson, Charleston, S.C., to Dr. James Morrow, Bordeaux P[ost] O[ffice], Abbeville Dist[ri]ct, S.C., provided a vehicle for the discussion of two young medical professionals' respective amorous interests in light of the social mores of that day.

Anderson reminds Morrow just how much he has been missed since leaving Charleston and queries what his friend's intentions might be - "If it be your interest & better success for the future to leave us for the present, I shall be the better reconciled at my loss in giving you up, but still I cannot but wish that it was otherwise. If you determine to take to your bosom the sweet young Lady of whom mention is made in your letter, I wish you well & hope a full share of happiness may be yours...."

Anderson then turns to a lengthy discussion of his own unrequited admiration for a young lady identified only as "the loved one," confiding to his friend humorous details of a visit in her home. "I called some two weeks after you & I were there & certainly met with a warm family reception, as you may know by my forgetting myself & staying until 1/4 past 11 o'cl[ock] a point on which you particularly cautioned me. The truth is the time slipped away before I was aware. I went the next day & desired the Old Gentleman to apologize to the Ladies for my staying, but he laughed it off & said he did not regard the hour as late."

"The truth is," Anderson confessed, "that abominable possibility that she may be engaged, growing out of the report to that effect, tends to throw a damper over my hopes, for it would crush my affections most sadly were I to receive a rebuff from that quarter." He had not seen her on his last visit with her family and had missed "several fine opportunities of late to walk home with her"; consequently, "I now feel blue all over, spirits much depressed, I feel like, I feel like I don't know how I feel, but just like I would not feel if I was sure of my affection being returned." Even so, he vowed, it was his express intention "to turn over a new leaf...& make a spoon or spoil a horn as is sometimes said."

Letter, 15 July 1865 (Charleston, S.C.) from [Anonymous] to "Aunty"

Letter, 15 July 1865, was likely written from Charleston, S.C., by a female correspondent, whose identity remains unknown, to her "Aunty" somewhere in the North and updates the recipient on the activities of the family as well as describing the poverty, social unrest, and general postwar conditions in the city, a location described in the letter's dateline as "Niggerdom." The writer recounts nearly daily visits of naturalist and Lutheran minister John Bachman (1790-1874), noting that on the previous Sunday he "preached a sermon on 'contentment' and remarked... we felt we were subjugated, *but not conquered*, at this last remark, the Yankee Officers who were in the Church got up, and deliberately walked out."

A large portion of the letter is devoted to the welfare and activities of the newly freed slaves. She claims that, since emancipation, "one *fifth* of the Plantation Negroes, have died in less than five months, [and] at this rate they will not remain many of them to enjoy their freedom." The writer admits that she expected the Fourth of July to be "a very ugly day amongst the negroes and whites; but their fun was spoiled by an order closing up all Stores, and prohibiting any kind of sales from the afternoon of the 3rd till the morning of the 5th."

This is followed by a description of confrontations between Union soldiers and African Americans in the city over the course of the previous two weeks during which "some of each class were killed, wounded and no one dared to go in the streets with out being armed."

The last topic discussed in the apparently unfinished letter is her family's attempt to make money. The writer laments that "my hens are nearly all dead from the intense heat, so my income from eggs is cut off. I have taken to make Sassafras Beer, but my friends take on trust, and promise to pay 60 days after death, or in Confederate money... Rudolph has made five dollars since he commenced to go to work... glorious future for the poor South."

Thomas Loryea Alexander Papers, 1946-1951

The end of World War II brought with it an end to the war in mainland China that had been fought between Chinese and Japanese forces since 1939. During this period of conflict with the Japanese, the Chinese Nationalist Party, led by Chiang Kai-shek, and the Chinese Communist Party, led by Mao Zedong, had maintained a somewhat united front, but following the end of hostilities, civil war once again threatened the country.

American general George C. Marshall was sent to China in December 1945 in an attempt to negotiate a permanent peace between the two factions; however, his failure to do so and subsequent withdrawal in February 1947 signaled an end to mediation efforts and a renewal of war between Nationalist and Communist forces. While engaged in talks on the national level between high ranking members of both sides, Marshall maintained a corps of American officers that operated on a local scale, formed into teams consisting of a Nationalist and Communist representative, an interpreter, a radio operator, and at least one American officer. One of these men was Col. Thomas Loryea Alexander (1893-1975), Chairman of Executive Headquarters Field Teams Numbers Five, Twelve, and Thirty-one.

According to a newspaper clipping in the collection, Alexander, a native of Wagner (Aiken County, S.C.) and 1915 graduate of The Citadel, was a veteran of the 1916 Mexican Border Conflict and had fought in France during World War I. During World War II, he had commanded the 179th Field Artillery during training exercises in Louisiana as a colonel in the National Guard, after which he was given charge of a German prisoner-of-war camp near Durham, North Carolina.

The majority of the one hundred fifty-three items in this collection are letters written daily by Alexander to his wife, Ellen Boykin Alexander (1899-1996), in Boykin, Kershaw County, while awaiting departure at Fort Lawton, Washington, during his sea voyage to China, and while stationed in Shanghai, Peiping (present day Beijing), Shijiazhuang, Kalgan (present day Zhangjiakou), Beidaihe, and Handan. On 20 April 1946 he explained his method of letter writing - "I usually start them in the AM or night before the date and write a paragraph...whenever I get a chance... I like to keep in touch with you through out the day." In the field, mail would only be picked up by plane once a week, and in this case Alexander would write a single long letter, noting when a new day had begun.

The earliest letters in the collection document Alexander's stay at Fort Lawton and his journey to China aboard the U.S.S. *R.M. Blatchford*. In addition to describing the climate and geography of the area surrounding Seattle, he also speculated on his upcoming assignment in a letter written on 26 March 1946 - "It seems that we will have something to do with training the Chinese army but haven't learned all about our duties yet. Hope they will be small." Alexander seemed to have learned the full extent of his future duties once aboard ship, for on 3 April 1946 he noted that he was "anxious to get to Shangi to see what this job is like. It seems that the Nationalist and Communist are at it again. Hope that we can bring them together

and stop fighting." The next day he expressed for the first time his desire for Ellen to join him in China as a dependent. This topic would continue to be a major theme in nearly all of his letters.

By 18 May 1946 Alexander had undergone orientation in Peiping and was ready for his first assignment which would be in the Nationalist controlled city of Shijiazhuang. He was cautiously optimistic about success, although he noted in a letter that day how the entire mission had been questioned in both *Time* magazine and the *New York Times* - "They seem to think that Gen. Marshall has taken on a bit more than he can handle. It is a big undertaking but if it can be successful it will have a tremendous effect in handling other national problems. If the Nationalists and Communist concede just a little and will adhere to their agreements and promises the job would be fairly simple." He arrived in Shijiazhuang on 23 May 1946 and reported two days later that "little progress is being made by Marshall's group at this time and sometimes it looks hopeless." On the night of 26 May 1946, Communist forces attacked a village seven miles from Alexander's position, he informed Ellen that his team would "investigate as soon as the Communists member returns." Two days later he highlighted one of the numerous difficulties with his work - "Our Communist general team member slipped off some time ago and has not returned so the investigations have been at a stand still. We have asked for a replacement so we can investigate the battle of a few days ago... No doubt there was method in the Com. member's departure."

Even though factions signed a truce by 6 June 1946, Alexander still reported ongoing attacks by Communist forces on rail lines, bridges, and communications networks. The situation was no better by 23 July 1946 - "We are still piddling and hoping that some definite lasting agreement can be decided at Nanking. The trouble is neither side makes little effort to adhere to the provisions of any agreement. There are more battles raging now than before. The civilians are the principle sufferers. They lay siege to a town and allow no food or medicines to enter. Consequently many die of starvation. They drop food from planes without parachutes and the weight carries the bundles through the roofs of houses and kills or injures lots of people. If you got hit in the head with one of these 18 inch Chinese biscuits you wouldn't need any more food... I have about 30 recent battles to investigate but half the time the Nationalist won't cooperate and the other half the communist won't. The same thing all over China and 90% of the teams are inactive."

On 29 July 1946 four U.S. Marines were killed outside of Peiping. Alexander sought permission from Marshall to investigate the attack, but informed Ellen on the 30th that his request had been denied - "He is afraid we may become involved since none of our present directives cover conflicts between U.S. and Chinese troops. I don't see any objections... and was rather enthused about the job." On 4 August 1946 he followed up with particulars about the attack - "The situation around Peiping is some what tense but our Marines are patrolling with considerable armour now and their planes keep an umbrella over them. The Communists have admitted the attack on the Marines. They claim in their propaganda that Chinese Nat. troops were with the column but that of course is false. It was a dastardly trick."

On 8 August 1946 Alexander took over Field Team Five, which was situated in Kalgan, "truly a Communist area which is saturated with all forms of propaganda against every thing including Americans." In his description of the city the following day he noted that, on account of the number of animals and humans, "the fertilizer business is popular." He went on to describe the method of collecting waste by the "middle man" who "we pray... will never miss" - "He has a long basket strapped on his back and sort of a spoon like shovel. In one motion he scoops up the deposits and in a one handed golfing movement to his left shoulder drops it into the basket. The action is artistic and is perfected by practice and perseverance."

By late August it had become clear that the cease fire would not last, and Alexander began making preparations for evacuation from Kalgan. In case he could not leave before a Nationalist attack on the city, he had made alternate plans which he described in a letter of 13 September 1946 - "Am drawing a picture of our compound and asking the Nat. not to bomb it." By the 19th, he had been informed that his team would be evacuated to Peiping but noted that "we... can't get the C.P.s to let us go." He also informed Ellen that he "had to shut my radio off last night and lost touch with Peiping." This event would lead to two American newspaper articles written about Alexander titled "S.C. Man Held By Communists, Col. Alexander of Boykin in 'Protective Custody' in Kalgan, China" and "Boykin Officer is Held Captive by Communists," both dated 23 September 1946.

Alexander was finally evacuated to Peiping on 1 October. Upon his arrival he sent two letters dated 2 and 4 October 1946 in which he explained the situation. "My radio was stopped by soldiers with loaded guns and not by mechanical difficulties. However I was on the air again in less than 24 hrs... We felt that we would stand a

pretty big siege and had a nice cave prepared we did not... particularly desire to come out... I was never in any danger as far as I know and did as I pleased whenever I wanted to... People worry too much about nothing. I haven't been lost either. I knew where I was all the time and Hq. did too... We had food and everything we needed except cigarettes."

On 21 October 1946, Alexander arrived in Handan and assumed leadership of Field Team Thirty-one. Like Kalgan, Handan was a Communist controlled city, and Alexander felt that he received his new posting as a result of his prior experience. Upon arrival he met with the mayor of the city and the local Communist leaders, which prompted a comparison of the two factions in a letter dated 23 October 1946 - "They [the Communists] usually put their very best men at the top and that is why they are so strong. The National Government is so terribly corrupt, dishonest and incapable. The N.G. leaders throughout China are friends, relatives or fellow crooks... Their generals are all rich men." Alexander found the situation in Handan similar to Kalgan, and was evacuated in a very similar fashion on 28 November 1946.

On 6 December 1946 he returned to the site of his original posting, Shijiazhuang, and could not have been happier. Writing on that date he happily reported, "If it wasn't China I would think I was in Boykin. Nobody knew I was coming but when they found out I was here they came from every direction... The food is superior. The house is very warm and like a home. If I was in Han tan am sure I would be dressed in furs... I'm just hot si totszy with my jacket hanging up on the rack."

Alexander began considering the possibility of departure following James F. Byrnes' resignation as Secretary of State and George Marshall's subsequent appointment to the post in January 1947. Writing on the 7th of that month he expressed his approval of the change - "I believe it is best Marshall did not quit but was given a bigger job. I'm glad for him and I think it is a good move in every direction. He made a statement about China which was good but not strong enough. Someday I will explode and tell the whole truth about this damned country and it's government and the Communists. I know them both intimately but I haven't turned loose yet. It's not diplomatic over here to do so but I'm learning the truth... I do not know... what the effect of Marshall's leaving will have. The Chinese papers say that P.H.Q. will be closed but most of the time they are wrong." On 11 February he informed Ellen that they had received word to begin packing, and Alexander boarded a ship for home on 15 April. Before leaving, in a letter of 6

April, he described a battle between United States Marines and Communist forces at an ammunition dump near Tanggu and made his strongest condemnation of Communism - "5 Marines were killed and 16 wounded. The Marines were chasing them and I hope they catch them all... Am glad America has taken a stand against the Communist... Real Communists have no right to existence or rations."

When not acting in an official role as a mediator, Alexander had ample opportunity to read, sightsee, buy souvenirs, attend banquets thrown by his Chinese hosts, and make whatever contributions he could to projects being run by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

In addition to his subscriptions to the *Atlanta Journal and Reader's Digest*, Alexander finished at least two books during his time in China, John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* and Guenther Stein's *The Challenge of Red China*. The former he thought exhibited superb composition and literary style, but "about 1/3 of it is unshellaced cussin' of the rawest kind."

When time allowed, Alexander traveled quite extensively. Upon his arrival in Shanghai on 20 April he went to visit a ten-story pagoda that he noted was "cloudy from all the incense smoke." Following the custom he "smoked them with \$400.00 (C.N.C.) worth of incense, about 20¢." In Peiping he visited the Forbidden Palace, the Marco Polo Bridge, the Temple of Heaven, "Coal Hill," and made a side trip to see the Great Wall. When describing the latter to Ellen on 28 April he joked that he "may want to build one like it on the farm." Among the items he purchased and sent home to his wife were an "old Ming dynasty bell," a "100 year old set of chopsticks," an "embroidered fidelity hanging," and a "couple of friendship scrolls." Alexander provided detailed descriptions of his food and of dinner parties thrown by his Chinese hosts. Typical of these was one given by a "Mr. Yong" on 16 June. "In came 4 meats and after that 4 more meats and assorted dishes, bamboo shoots, shark's fins, boiled green figs, water chesnuts, water lilies, some kind of fruit, then soup followed by rice boiled with fruits, then a noodle soup... The dinners are very formal but at the same time it's o.k. to stand up and pick out something in the common dish with your chop sticks. Then lick 'em and help your partners. A little belching is not to be sneezed at."

Colonel Alexander seemed particularly pleased with the work the UNNRA and Catholic missionaries were doing near Shijiazhuang and contributed to their efforts whenever he could. He described the distribution of milk at an orphanage

administered by the church (27 May), a visit to a "mission hospital run by Dr. Nie" (26 June), and his personal donation of one to two thousand pounds of vegetables to a refugee camp outside of Shijiazhuang (January 1947).

Following the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of China as a communist state many of Alexander's acquaintances left the country. A letter written on 14 February 1951 by F.M. Simeon Chang on "Chinese Trappist Mission" letterhead from Winnipeg, Canada, to Alexander updated him on his acquaintances from China. Chang informed him that the members of the Trappist Monastery outside of Shijiazhuang were forced to flee to "the monastery of Our Lady of the Prairies" where they "pitch... into any work as Canadian monks." He thought that Dr. Nie could possibly be in north China, and that General Loh, one of Alexander's hosts while stationed in Shijiazhuang, had been "captured by Communists in an attack and as far as I know he has been killed." Included with the collection are two undated photographs of Thomas Loreya Alexander while in China.

James Michael Barr Papers, 1862-1864

One hundred seven letters , 1862-1864, written primarily by James Michael Barr (1829-1864) to his wife, Rebecca Ann Dowling Barr (1840-1921), while he served as a private in the Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, shed much light on the concerns of a mid-nineteenth-century yeoman farmer.

James Michael Barr, the eighth of fourteen children of Michael (1791-1874) and Mary Ann Minnick Barr (1798-1871), grew up near Leesville in Lexington District, S.C. In 1853 he was commissioned as a major in the state militia in the Upper Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry. Thereafter, he was often called "Major" by friends and family, even while serving as a private in the Civil War. On 21 June 1859 Barr married Rebecca Ann Dowling, the eighth and last child of Decania (1803-1857) and Elizabeth Zorn Dowling (1803-1865) of Barnwell District. Before the war, Rebecca gave birth to one son, James Dowling Barr, and during the war to three more children: John Wesley Barr, Charlie Decania Barr, and a daughter who died the day after her birth.

In January 1863 James Barr joined what would become Co. I, Fifth South Carolina Cavalry. Apart from some light skirmishing around Pocotaligo [Jasper County, S.C.], the unit had seen no large-scale action prior to Barr's enlistment. As evidenced by Barr's own urgings for his acquaintances to join him, many men saw

service in the unit as a good way to avoid fighting in large engagements further north. Barr spent close to a year in the relative safety of the South Carolina coast. In McClellanville (Charleston County, S.C.), his main complaint was of sand flies. He wrote to his wife on 1 May 1863, "The sand flies is enough to worry the life out of our horses. If we want to sleep we have to cover head and ears up in a blanket and then they will creep through go up our sleeves and pants."

In late November 1863 his unit relocated to James Island, S.C. On 2 December 1863 he wrote home about the proximity of his unit to enemy soldiers: "A yankie offered a man the other day a fine Cavalry pair of boots for a peck of potatoes. One came down near our post Tuesday morning wanted to swap papers. He came in five steps so I heard. I was on picket at the time but had been relieved a short time before he came down. Our men are forbidden to talk with them. It is against orders, but I expect the orders is violated by some. However I heard none of our men talks to them."

After James joined the army, Rebecca found herself in charge of managing the crops, livestock, and African-American slaves (who numbered twelve in 1860). Like many women during the war, she lived completely outside her traditional role of wife and mother by also assuming the daunting challenge of running a farm. Early on, James gave Rebecca detailed instructions on every aspect of farming, but by the time his regiment was ordered to Virginia, Barr seems to have felt more comfortable with his wife's ability to manage the farm on her own.

Some of the most significant and interesting portions of the letters are those in which James details for Rebecca precisely what should be done on the farm, such as a letter written on 29 January 1863 in which he instructed, "don't let the cattle and sheep go together as they may get all the young ones killed" and further reminded her, "Bill will soon commence to haul manure for the cotton patch out of lot [and] stable manure for corn. Walter Quattelbaum will trim my young Peach trees. You would better tie more string to them." He told her to "have all the mold rubbed off the meat and you would better have the hogs that is up killed for I don't think they will get any better keep the meat smoked till it is dry don't forget to smoke with chiny bearies don't let no wone ride my colt." Barr also wrote often about the price of foods, especially salt, eggs, and meats.

Another valuable aspect of the Barr letters is found in their numerous references to the management of slaves on a small farm. From his letters, Barr's attitude

regarding his slaves can be surmised. After his wife wrote to him that one of the women had lost her baby, he wrote on 2 June 1863, "As for Cate loosing her young one is no more than I expected. Yet all told me they would take care and not toat anything heavie. If she did it purposely, it would be enoughf to hang her. But lazyness I should guess to be the cause. She ought not to have washed at the spring. I do not think you ought to worry yourself so much as to be loosing so much sleep on account of what one brings on themself. For Cate did do it herself and it is a great wonder she did not die too. Hope the rest has lernt better sence and will take warning." Rebecca informed James about various misfortunes that befell the farm, from lost pigs to poor crops. James inevitably blamed these incidents on the laziness of his slaves. He wrote on 10 January 1864 that "if the negroes do not work better they wont need no meat for if they dont work I dont care wheather I feed them or not."

Barr was proud to be doing his part for the Southern cause and he often wrote bitterly about those that he felt were not supporting the Confederacy, or worse, those who were profiting from the war. On 5 June 1863 he informed Rebecca that soon the men who had hired substitutes would be called to service and inquired, "Do you ever hear whether the patriotick Emanuel Quattlebaum has yet gone in servis or not. I guess not. A man can talk and act brave when he is at home." He wrote on 21 July 1863, "I suppose their are a many one at home wishing the war would stop for fear they will have to go in and yet never think of praying to God for it. Oh, how weaked our people are, and I do not think the war will stop whilst so much wickedness abound. All thinking how they can make money. That I guess is the chief object of their study." Barr expanded on these thoughts in a letter of 20 November 1863: "Yet it seemes that some will stay at home setting up to their tables and sleeping on good beds and thinking how they can make money hardly thinking of a poor soldier unless thinking how they can make money off of him. My dear those that is blest with the privilage of staying at home ought to do all that lay in their power for a soldier who is saccrifising his life and everything that is dear to him. But is this the case I fear not. Two much speculation buying and selling. Can our cause prosper when so much of this is done. Ought to put every such man in servis."

In the spring of 1864 the Fifth South Carolina Cavalry was ordered to Virginia, and James wrote to Rebecca on 10 May 1864 not to be "alarmed for me I came hear to fight for our freedom." Barr saw action at Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff, Atkinson's Farm, and South Side. He also took part in some of the largest cavalry

engagements of the war, including the Battles of Haw's Shop, Atlee's Station, Cold Harbor, and Trevilian Station, where he was wounded on 11 June 1864 and taken to Charlottesville General Hospital. He informed his wife on 14 June 1864 that he "was wounded in the leg last Saturday the 11th. I was shot about one inch below the cap of my right k[n]ee on the inside."

Two days later, he gave more details about what had happened: "I had to ly on the battle field about one hour. Then two men toted me off to a hollow, then got a litter put me on it and carried me to an Ambulance and I assure you I had a ruff time in it running from the Yanks. They didn't get me, but my leg was awfully bruised as the road was so ruff." Barr seemed to be mending well, but took a turn for the worse and his leg was amputated above the knee on 7 July 1864. The following day his friend George Meetze wrote for Rebecca to come immediately. She arrived with her brother after a long and arduous journey to find that James had undergone a second amputation in an effort to prevent further infection from spreading. However, it was too late. Rebecca was able to spend several days with her husband before he died on 29 August 1864.

These and other letters have been transcribed, edited and published in *Let Us Meet in Heaven: The Civil War Letters of James Michael Barr, 5th South Carolina Cavalry*, edited by Thomas D. Mays.

Addition, 1836-1848, to Bauskett Family Papers

Four manuscripts, 1836-1848 and undated, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings relating to the family of Col. John Bauskett of Edgefield, S.C. Writing to his wife, Sophia E. Crozon Bauskett, from Columbia, S.C., on 25 July [18]36 while court was in session, attorney John Bauskett complained that the court was progressing slowly and that the arguments were both "long & tedious." Nevertheless, he noted, "the impatience of lawyers & judges in remaining here at this season of the year has conspired with the almost universal disposition of the bar to procrastinate, to postpone nearly half the cases on the docket," and Bauskett hoped to return home the following week.

The chief substance of his letter is an extended theological discourse. "I have read your letter over twice to ascertain precisely what it is that seems to disturb your quiet in your religious faith," Bauskett wrote. "In truth I know not *where* to look for *positive knowledge* of what is to become of us after death. The nature of...my profession, I am persuaded, has a strong tendency to render me sceptical of many

things that, to minds not accustomed to sift & examine closely, are regarded fully & satisfactorily proved & established. But of some things which have given rise to the bitterest controversy among the followers of Christ for ages & centuries past, I entertain no doubts; I mean the causes of Sectarian dissensions - the difference in the doctrines & faith of the innumerable churches & sects of religion, each professing to have the only true faith. These causes of dissention give me little or no uneasiness - nor do I object that each church should hold it a cardinal point of faith that it, and it alone had the true faith - & that all others are in error. This doctrine is essential to the existence of a church, for if the founders & leaders do not say that they alone are in the true road, they would soon have no followers."

Sophia Bauskett wrote to her niece Caroline J. Wadlington on 11 February 1848, noting that the letter would be hand carried by Colonel Bauskett, who was to deliver to Caroline the items she had requested from home. Admonishing the Charleston schoolgirl that "harsh epithets are unladylike" and to be avoided in conversation and correspondence, Mrs. Bauskett expressed hope that Caroline was better satisfied with boarding school. Yet, she was quick to point out, "Our object in placing you at what is considered one of the best of schools was not to flatter or study the caprices of a little girl (or should I say Young lady) but to do that which would result in your real benefit."

"...dignified modesty on your part will always silence and abash aught that is opposed to female propriety in the conduct or conversation of your companions," Mrs. Bauskett added, noting further that "in all schools and in all societies there are those who delight to converse on topics that no pure minded woman can take pleasure in - but there seems to be a Halo thrown around the modest and virtuous minded that repels and awes those given to improprieties. So by a right conduct on your part you may draw to yourself the good and pure and repel and silence the saucy."

An undated printed circular letter advertises a "Boarding School for Young Ladies" to be opened by Mr. & Mrs. Hassell in Columbia, S.C., with rates for tuition and board per quarter. The school was to offer instruction in French and German, chemistry and moral philosophy, and piano, guitar, and harp.

Circular Letter, 1871, from the Bible Society of Charleston

Printed manuscript, 10 April 1871, circular letter issued by the Bible Society of Charleston and signed in print by C.G. Memminger, president, reports that the organization was instituted on 10 July 1810 "and united in its support Christians of all denominations," with an initial list of 275 subscribers pledging \$2,296.00.

Further noting that the work of the Bible Society had been interrupted by "the calamitous effects of the late war," following which it had been reorganized and Bibles procured for distribution, the circular solicits new subscribers from the various congregations of Charleston at an annual rate of \$2.00 per subscriber.

Letter, 26 Jan. 1846, from W.W. Boyce, to Peter Della Torre Letter, 26 January 1846, of W.W. Boyce, Winnsboro (Fairfield County, S.C.), to P[eter] Della Torre, Charleston, S.C., announces the letter writer's intent "to run for the Office of State Reporter" and suggests that "if I could get a good support from the Low Country...I might be elected."

"I don't know any one I feel more willing to apply to than yourself in Charleston," Boyce goes on to say. "I know your influence is very great and if it should not be inconsistent with any engagements on your part I shall feel under obligations to you for any kindness you may be able to afford me.... I write you at this early day that you may not be committed by a previous application."

Perhaps as a way to make the appeal for support in the coming election even more enticing, Boyce hints that Peter Della Torre might enjoy some success if he aspired to the Attorney Generalship and offers his support should he decide to run for the office."

Letter, 10 Mar. 1861 (Columbia, S.C.), from "Bro. Andrew," to Mrs. E.E. Boyd

Letter, 10 March 1861, to Mrs. E.E. Boyd, living at Haunted Castle [presumed to be located in Edgefield District, S.C.], is signed by "Bro. Andrew," who wrote from Columbia and notes that he had instructed brother Patrick to forward Godey's [Lady's Book] as soon as it arrived at Glass's and explains that he had not subscribed for the entire year because he "thought it very uncertain how long the mail facilities would last...."

The letter reports the express business was keeping him busy but mercantile sales in Columbia were dull. It further advises that she plant plenty of corn for fear of

food shortages and thanks her for the bottle of an unidentified alcoholic beverage she had sent, noting that he did not plan to share with brother Patrick “for fear his appetite for drink will overcome his determination not to drink.”

The letter was written on letterhead of the Adams’ Southern Express. Included with the letter is the stampless Adams Express Company envelope in which it was shipped.

The 1860 census lists E.E. Boyd as a thirty-two-year-old female head of household living at Saluda Regiment, Edgefield District, West Creek Post Office, with an eleven-year-old daughter, J.R. Boyd. The 1870 census identifies Elizabeth Boyd as a forty-two-year-old female head of household living at Saluda, Edgefield District, Batesville Post Office.

Addition, 1835-1839, to Preston Smith Brooks Papers

Printed chemistry textbook, 1835, with manuscript notations, 1839 and undated, in the hand of P[reston] S[mith] Brooks (1819-1857) on a flyleaf at the back of the volume.

The notations, which appear to be practice drafts of financial notes, are dated 1 November 1839 and labeled “Form of a ‘Due Bill’” and “Form of a Note.”

Myrtle Irene Brown Papers, 1946-2007

Three and three-quarter linear feet, 1946-2007, documenting the career of nursing educator Myrtle Irene Brown (1915-2007) consist of lecture notes; correspondence files connected with Dr. Brown’s teaching, speaking engagements, research, and participation in continuing education workshops and professional organizations; speeches; and published and unpublished papers.

Myrtle Irene Brown, R.N., Ph.D., F.A.A.N., a native of East Peoria, Illinois, lived the last thirty-seven years of her life in Columbia, S.C. After completing course work at the Methodist Hospital School of Nursing in Peoria in 1936, Irene Brown earned a Bachelor’s degree in Sociology from Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, in 1939. She went on to study nursing education at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, completing her Bachelor of Science in 1942 and a Master of Science degree in Public Health from the same institution in 1947. She garnered her Ph.D. from the School of Education, New York University, in 1961.

Early in her nursing career Brown was interested in pediatrics and later her interests shifted to gerontology. She was employed as an instructor and pediatric nursing supervisor at Montana State College and Deaconess Hospital, Great Falls, Montana, 1939-1941, and in a similar capacity at the University of Minnesota School of Nursing and Children's Hospital, 1942-1949. She was internationally known as a researcher in the fields of Maternal-Child Health, Gerontology, and the role of Advanced Practice Registered Nurses and studied and researched child health care with Dr. Benjamin Spock. During the polio epidemic in the late 1940s she worked with Sister Kenney in the development of treatments and care for those with polio, after which she spent the years of 1949 and 1950 serving as a consultant in Maternal-Child Health with the World Health Organization in Delhi, India. Returning to the United States, she held teaching and administrative positions at the Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health, 1952-1955; New York University, School of Education, Department of Nurse Education, 1955-1961; American Nurses' Foundation, 1961-1964; University of Missouri, Columbia, 1964-1967; and Duke University, where she served as Dean of the School of Nursing, 1967-1970, and Director of Patient Care, Medical Center Hospital, 1967-1969.

In 1970 Dr. Brown joined the faculty at the University of South Carolina, and until her retirement in 1980 she served as professor and Associate Dean of Graduate Programs at the College of Nursing. Accolades at the time of her retirement attested to the esteem in which Irene Brown was held by colleagues and students alike. Dr. Robert Weinbach, chair of a search committee on which she had served, wrote on 21 May 1980 thanking Dr. Brown for her services to the committee and to the University. "As you know, the work of the Search Committee for a Dean, College of Social Work, is completed.... For those of us who had experienced the pleasure of working with you before, you confirmed the belief that your nomination to the committee was a wise one. For those who saw you 'in action' for the first time, they now share our understanding of why your retirement represents a real loss to the University."

Another, perhaps more singular, expression of appreciation came from former student Priscilla Lancaster. "...I know the school will miss you dreadfully," she wrote on 12 May 1980. "I only hope for future students, they will be able to find someone who can role model learning as well as you have."

John Alexander Brunson Papers, 1854-1902

Thirty-seven manuscripts, 1854-1862, 1902, and 2007, document the life and Civil War service of John Alexander Brunson (1828-1862) of Darlington, S.C.

Antebellum items consist of business letters and courtship letters written between Brunson and Hannah Mariah Burch (b. ca. 1835).

Included among these is a letter written on 26 July and 1 August 1854 from Greenville (South Carolina), and Flat Rock (North Carolina), by Jonathan F. Ervin to Brunson in Darlington (S.C.). In it, Ervin described his trip to Greenville by train: "When seven miles out, ran the Engines over two cows, upset Engine two baggage cars, threw off Engineer & two firemen, a little injured. Much injury to Engine, cars alluded to demolished. Passengers uninjured but surprised."

The majority of the collection centers around Brunson's activities during the Civil War, and consists of correspondence between Brunson and his wife. During the first half of 1861, he served on Morris Island in Charleston Harbor as a member of the Darlington Guards. This unit was designated as Co. B of the First South Carolina Volunteers commanded by Maxcy Gregg.

In his first letter, written 16 February 1861, Brunson reported that he had been detailed as "Commissary and Quarter Master for this detachment of the 1st Regiment" which he thought was a "most laborious and unthankful office." By 24 February 1861, Brunson had taken on the duties of a regular soldier building fortifications, and noted that he had taken a cold after "our exercise in throwing up dirt with a spade." This letter also contains a most unflattering description of his two commanding officers, Maxcy Gregg and Daniel Heyward Hamilton: "Col. Gregg is a man of much more head sense than Hamilton, but is rather slow, very hard of hearing, and I think much better suited to sit behind a desk and handle Bank Bills than be at the head of a Regmt... I cannot say what would suit Hamilton's capacity best." Despite his low opinion of the officers, Brunson enthusiastically commented, "we are united as a band of brothers, united in the cause of liberty; willing to make any sacrifice... even lay down our lives if required rather than the cause of justice, the cause of truth."

During the middle of March 1861, he had been reassigned, away from the main camp near the lighthouse on Morris Island, to a smaller battery designated "Oyster Point Battery." He seemed to prefer this position to his last and told his wife on 23 March 1861 that "I can lay in my tent at night and hear waves rolling upon the

beach only a few feet from my head. The... sound is not unpleasant but rather has a tendency to promote sound sleep." In this same letter he reported that there had been a meeting of the officers of the First Regiment to determine the prospect of reenlisting for six additional months in the Confederate Army and noted dryly, "It was to be offered to us as a point of honor, having the privilege of being the 1st Regmt. from S.C. to enter into the service of the Confederate States. I am disposed to think that we have had honors enough."

On 29 March 1861, Brunson told Hannah that the "American Eagle still floats above Fort Sumter fanned by our Southern breeze" but that "preparations for an attack on Fort Sumter are going on with as much energy as ever." He also described the possibility of his going into Charleston to be fitted for a uniform and his plans to get on a "*regular burst up*, a smasher" [i.e. faceciously teasing of plans to drink alcohol to excess] while in the city. When writing from the city on 2 April 1861 he kidded, "I have not yet got into a regular breeze but... I have been on King Street looking at the pretty ladies as they pass... I saw my old sweet heart this evening, I lifted my Cap to her; she did not seem to recognize me at first, but afterwards turned and looked back, and seemed to recognize me with a smile."

The last letter written from Brunson in Charleston, dated 9 April 1861, expresses his desire to be home with her and his children. In it he joked that he was so homesick that he might "take a canoe strike up the river & go any how. But that will be deserting & that would be worse than getting on breeze. However I would come back again, & then I would be put in the guard house & punished which I would not like to submit to and probably might then do something still worse."

This is the last extant letter written from Brunson to his wife before he left Morris Island and returned to Darlington, S.C., on 29 April 1861. However, between 10 April and 28 April he received eight letters written from Hannah. These communications deal with her fear that there will be a disruption in mail service, the activities of their son William (including her attempts to stop his thumb sucking), continued "risings" in her ears, and her desire that he not volunteer to go to Virginia.

Evidently, Brunson did not volunteer his services to the Confederate Army immediately, for the next letter in the collection, written from Camp Lee, is dated 11 August 1862. In it he described his deteriorating health due to inadequate rations and unsanitary living conditions. By 22 August 1862 he was well enough to have

marched over seventy miles since 17 August, and was better satisfied with his commanding officer. By this time Brunson was serving under James Lide Coker in Co. E, Sixth South Carolina Infantry.

In his last letter, written from Culpepper County, Virginia, on 23 August 1862 he told his wife that he had been witness to fighting along the Rappahannock River all day but as yet "We have not been engaged... We are held in reserve, but may be called out at any moment." The Sixth would see no fighting that day, but would be used heavily in the battle of Second Manassas on 28-30 August, during which Brunson lost his life. In his *History of Company G, Ninth S.C. Regiment, Infantry, S.C. Army and of Company E, Sixth S.C. Regiment, Infantry, S.C. Army*, James Lide Coker stated, "J.A. Brunson was a recruit, who had recently joined us, and who bore himself nobly in this, his first battle, until he was killed in the charge up the last hill."

Letter, 21 April 1819 (Philadelphia), from Pierce Butler to Robert E. Griffith

Letter, 21 April 1819, of Pierce Butler to Robert E. Griffith, both in Philadelphia, is from very late in the lifetime of the South Carolina statesman and Constitution signer Pierce Butler (1744-1822).

Originally this letter may have been part of the business archive of the Philadelphia firm of Nicklin and Griffith, one of many merchant firms with whom Butler had business dealings. As such it is a valuable new addition to an existing collection of manuscripts that has long been in the South Caroliniana Library and that apparently originated from the same source.

Philip Nicklin (1760-1806) and Robert Eggesfield Griffith (1756-1833) were Englishmen who had immigrated to Philadelphia and had become prosperous merchants after the American Revolution. Their joint business ventures ranged from the China trade to land speculation, and they were prominent in Philadelphia society. Nicklin was active in many city organizations, while Griffith married a strikingly beautiful woman many years his junior, had husband-and-wife portraits painted by Gilbert Stuart, and hired a noted English landscape architect to design his country retreat on the Schuylkill River.

Nicklin and Griffith had begun their dealings with Butler by the late 1790s, when they purchased a small consignment of his rice to fill out one of their cargoes to England. More significant may have been the business advice they gave him in the

cotton trade. Butler had grown impatient with high shipping costs to London and by 1798 he decided to start shipping his cotton to the Liverpool market. Nicklin and Griffith referred him to the firm of Humble, Holland, and Hurry -- who are today remembered not only for their place in the commercial history of Liverpool but for their family connections to the novelist Elizabeth Gaskell.

As land speculators, Nicklin and Griffith had ventured into South Carolina real estate. Most of their extant correspondence with Butler relates to their purchase of the famous 70,000-acre Salvador Tract in Abbeville District, S.C., and the complicated title litigation that followed. Butler believed that he had been the victim of cheats. He claimed that Nicklin and Griffith traced their ownership to "sharpers" who had bought the land from him in 1796 through an unsecured mortgage, but legal challenges from other parties dated back to the 1780s and these put Butler on common ground with the Philadelphia merchants.

When Nicklin died intestate in 1806, the financially troubled Griffith was left to sort out the affairs of the partnership and carry on the business correspondence with Butler.

The Salvador title dispute finally landed in the federal courts, first in the Charleston district court and then in the United States Supreme Court. In his 1814 decision in *Griffith v. Frazier*, Chief Justice John Marshall ruled against both Griffith and Butler, who traced their rival claims through a 1790 sheriff's title. Marshall held that there had been errors in the legal procedure leading to the sheriff's auction at the courthouse in Ninety Six (Greenwood County, S.C.).

The library's newly-acquired letter alludes to a disagreement between Butler and Griffith over costs incurred in this litigation and it refers to legal services performed by Eldred Simkins, Keating Simons, and John Julius Pringle. Principally it reflects Butler's contention that he, and not Griffith, had borne much of the inconvenience: "I was put to the expence of going two hundred Miles to Charleston, to bring the Cause to a hearing; during the whole of the trial I attended the Court from nine o Clock in the morning 'till five in the evening - I had not one comfortable dinner but on Sundays during the trial. Nicholson told You in my hearing, that if I had not been in Charleston the Cause woud not have been brought to a hearing."

Letter, 29 June 1860, from Edwin Cater to Hugh R. Miller

Letter, 29 June 1860, of Presbyterian clergyman and educator Edwin Cater (1813-1882), written from Spartanburg, S.C., to Hugh R. Miller, in Pontotoc, Mississippi, concerns a family disagreement over an arrangement between Cater's wife and her brother, William Barr, Jr., over the hire of slaves from their father's estate.

The complaint was to be settled in Mississippi, and while the Caters were anxious to avoid litigation, the letter solicits Miller's services as an attorney should the matter end up in the courts. "We have been, and are still anxious to avoid the litigation, but fear we may have need of the Services of a Lawyer in Mississippi," Cater wrote, further asking, "if we find it important to file the Bill in your Court, can we depend upon your Services... Mrs Cater has great confidence in your ability and is anxious to obtain your aid if it can be had.... the general statement is that Mr. Wm Barr refuses to come to account with his Sister, and she must ask the aid of the Court to get the settlement."

Edwin Cater's second wife, Margaret R. Barr, was a daughter of the Rev. William Hampden Barr (1778-1843), pastor of Long Cane Presbyterian Church in Abbeville District. After W.H. Barr's death, his son William managed the family plantation until 1859 when he moved to Pontotoc County, Mississippi, taking a majority of the family slaves with him.

Letter, 23 Oct. 1890, from A.F. Childs to Samuel Dibble

Letter, 23 October 1890, of A.F. Childs, Acting Superintendent of Census, Washington, D.C., to South Carolina Congressman Samuel Dibble.

Childs' letter was written in response to Dibble's request of 19 September 1890 and reports a population of 769 for Rocky Grove township in Orangeburg County. These population statistics were reported as part of the eleventh census of the United States. Dibble represented South Carolina in the United States House of Representatives, 1881-1891.

Letter, 23 Aug. 1839, from Iley Coleman to John Glymph

Letter, 23 August 1839, addressed by Iley Coleman from Sumterville, S.C., to John Glymph, of Hogg's Store (Newberry Dist[ri]ct, S.C.) reveals that Coleman was

teaching school and enjoying an active social life: "we have as many parties &c as ever. I have become quite a ladies man."

Coleman had spent his vacation "in the vicinity of Cheraw" where he "had the pleasure of killing three deer," and more recent travels had taken him to Clarendon, where he "received an impression which I think will carry me down there again shortly."

In closing, Coleman asked to be remembered to friends and the Glymph family but was uncertain when he would again be "up the country."

Broadside, [ca. 1863-1864], for the Confederate Bonnet Frame Factory (Newberry, S.C.)

Broadside advertisement, [ca. 1863-1864], for the Confederate Bonnet Frame Factory of Newberry, S.C.:

"Southern Enterprise! The Confederate Bonnet Frame Factory, which has been established by a disabled soldier, is now ready to furnish Bonnet and Hat Shapes, of the latest and most approved Styles!

"He has also attached the manufacturing of Bennet Wire, Cape and Mille-net, Corset and Willow Bonnets, &c., &c. The prices are moderate, and the articles manufactured... equal to European make.

"Samples sent to any part of the Confederacy on the receipt of the wholesale prices, ascertained by addressing the Confederate Bonnet Frame Factory, Box 20, Newberry, S.C."

Letter, 22 July 1810, from Thomas Cooper to "Miss Cooper"

Letter, 22 July 1810, of Thomas Cooper (1759-1839) was written from North[umberlan]d, Pennsylvania, to "Miss Cooper to the care of Mr. John Cooper at the Custom house, Philadelphia," and asks her to complete miscellaneous errands.

These included asking Joseph Priestly [presumably Joseph Rayner Priestly (1793-1863)], to retrieve four magazine reviews left in Philadelphia by his father and to buy "4 oz of fly-stone at any of the hardware shops."

Cooper also advises that she open the boxes he sent her carefully since “glass ware and plate and pictures are intermixed with your Cloaths.”

Letter, 15 Sept. 1855, [from Thomas Della Torre] to Johannes C. Della Torre

Letter, 15 September 1855, penned by a correspondent identifying himself only by the initials “T.D.T.” but apparently written by Thomas Della Torre to his younger brother, Johannes C. Della Torre, in Charleston, S.C., relates family news and provides graphic details of election-day violence in Aiken, S.C.

“Aiken was waked from its quiet last Tuesday,” the correspondent wrote, “by a memorable fight that signalized its soil, and steeped it pretty freely in blood. The chivalry of the country was not represented...but the conflict was confined to the pluck of the good Town itself. A few skirmishes of no great importance occurred during the early morning (the election was being held for aldermen)...but late in the day an altercation occurred between *Weeks* a son of the Tax Collector, and Hansford Morris....”

After words were exchanged, the letter relates, Weeks drew his sword and Morris his dirk knife, “and both being backed by friends, approached each other & set to work. Like wild fire others on either side leapt into the conflict and a d-d bloody fight ensued. Morris they say fought beautifully; he was outnumbered, was twice run through the left arm with a knife, had his skull terribly beaten by blows from a loaded whip, yet fought on unflinchingly, until a ghastly wound about 2 inches deep...was inflicted upon him somewhere in the side under the ribs, from which he fell - *but still fighting*. His antagonist was borne from the field with his forehead and nose terribly mutilated with cuts, besides other injuries. Another Morris who was in the fight is severely wounded.... Several others were much beaten & cut, but not a d-d fellow backed out and fought...until the majority had to be picked up bleeding from the ground and borne home.”

Dickson Family Papers, 1818-1860

Seventeen manuscripts, 1818, 1833-1844, and 1859-1860, written from Ireland, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Georgia to members of the Dickson family in Spartanburg District, S.C., give some insight into the activities of this immigrant family.

The first three letters, written in 1818 to William Dickson (b. ca. 1770) from family in County Tyrone, Ireland, describe “a fever” which had struck that country along with widespread agricultural difficulties. All three letters relate a desire by the writers to join the members of the family already living in America. While describing effects of the epidemic when writing on 30 March, John Heatherington tells his son-in-law William that the latter’s cousin Elizabeth “has loosed Both her feet By it, they mortified and Dropped off by the ancle and She is now in a way of recovery.”

By 1833 William’s brother-in-law George Heatherington had established himself in Indiana, and William’s oldest son, William P. Dickson (b. ca. 1808), had been living in that state for six years. On 4 September of that year the latter wrote to his father in Spartanburg, S.C., to inform him that he would be returning to South Carolina in October and wanted to give him notice that he had become “disposed to change my mode of living, and betake myself to husbandry,” and that he had recently become engaged to seventeen-year-old Margaret Susannah Martin. He describes her as “of small stature, fair complaction, and red hair,” but informs his father that although her mother is a widow, “there are five children and her Mother is in possession of all the property, so I do not expect much at this time.” Like the previous correspondence from Ireland, this letter also conveys news of family tragedy. He reports to his father that George Heatherington’s daughter Eleanor, the writer’s mother’s namesake, “was killed...by being in his [her father’s] cart when the horse [ran] away. The cart turned over and broke her skull, she died in an instant.”

Robert, another son of the elder William Dickson, settled in Dallas County, Alabama, and went into business with Green Underwood (1804-1879), another South Carolinian. Underwood traveled back to Spartanburg in August 1835, presumably for the purpose of buying slaves, and seems to have left Robert Dickson in charge of his Alabama affairs. In a letter of 26 August 1835, Underwood informs Dickson to tell John Smyley “that he need not expect me to get a seamstress for him I have Done all I can & have not succeeded nor do I expect to Do so. Negroes are high here fellows \$800 to \$900 girls \$600 to \$700...I will not Lay out Smyley’s money except I can Do it to some advantage. I have but one chance that is Mrs. Wades sale of 40 negros takes place 4 &5 Sept.”

Robert Dickson wrote to his father on 5 June 1836, following a trip to New York to buy goods to sell in Alabama. He notes that “we have a pretty large stock of goods. Such a stock as ought to command attention any place. Since we

commenced...our sales have amounted to about Three Thousand Dollars.” In the same letter, he offers apologies for not writing sooner but reports a “derangement of the Mails through the Creek Nation. The Indians having stoped the stages from passing through. But I think the forces that have...been sent against the hostile Indians will be able...to make them submit.” Unfortunately, all would not continue well, for Robert, William, and his son, William P., were forced to travel to Alabama in February 1837 to settle Robert’s affairs following his death. On 1 March 1837, William wrote to his wife, Eleanor, “I am going this morning after Breakfast to see my son’s grave which is a sorry part for me.”

William P. Dickson continued to correspond with his wife’s family in Indiana in the early 1840s. On 6 June 1841, Margaret’s brother John wrote from Dubois County to South Carolina conveying news of the extended family and inquiring whether William would be willing to sell his share of his mother-in-law’s farm in Indiana. On 20 February 1842 Milton Martin wrote to William from New Albany, also wanting to buy his share of the farm and passing on news from Indiana. Milton reported that he was working in a foundry and “there is more business doing in that line than there has been since I ever new anything of the business.” When relating news of his mother’s health he adds that he was in hopes that “she had gave up mormonism until a few days ago.”

The last four items in the collection center around the medical and dental career of William P. Dickson’s son, John H. Dickson (b. ca. 1834). Included is a bill for dental supplies bought for Dickson by James E. Garretson from Horatio G. Kern in Philadelphia, 9 April 1859; a letter dated 26 May 1859 from the Philadelphia firm of Jones, White, and McCurdy relating the price for “making and mounting Block teeth or mounting single teeth”; and two letters, 24 January and 12 April 1860, written by Garretson in Philadelphia to Dickson at “Dental College, Baltimore, Md.,” and Spartanburg, S.C., respectively. In his first communication Garretson apologizes for not responding to Dickson’s letter sooner and informs him of volumes he has purchased for Dickson’s use. When Garretson wrote again on 12 April he congratulated Dickson “on the addition to your honors of the DDS,” and assured him “whether practiced or not Dental knowledge will not come amiss.” He goes on to assure him that the more he practices dentistry the more he will learn, “you remember the old surgical saying concerning the Occulist, ‘He must destroy a Hatful of eyes before he saves one.’”

The grandson of an Irish immigrant who had left his homeland to escape poverty and forge a better life for his family, John H. Dickson had become a true American success story. Unfortunately, he would not live long enough to enjoy this hard-earned prosperity, for he died on 3 August 1864.

Olin Goode Dorn, Jr., Papers, 1917-1872

One and one-quarter linear feet, 1917-1972 and undated, consisting of correspondence, news articles, awards, ephemera, and photographs, relate to the life and death of Olin Goode Dorn, Jr. (1921-1944) of Oswego (Sumter County, S.C.). The only child of Olin Goode Dorn, Sr., and Ola Bethune Dorn, the younger Dorn was brought up on a farm and actively participated in the local 4H club. In 1931 he won a trip to the short course at Clemson College for his achievement in producing 103¾ bushels of corn on a one-acre plot. He also won ribbons in the Sumter County and South Carolina State Fairs in recognition of his accomplishments in raising corn, swine, and dairy cows.

Before entering Clemson in 1938, Dorn addressed a postcard to his parents from the South Carolina Grand Strand. Postmarked Waverly Mills, 28 July 1938, it notes that he was "Having a grand time. Plenty of women and mosquitoes." Dorn graduated from Clemson with a degree in Agricultural Engineering in 1942 and began his military service that June as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He was married to Mary Ellerbee Lenoir on 4 November 1943 and the following September deployed to the European Theatre as a captain.

Some two months later, on 28 November 1944, Dorn wrote to his parents on notepaper depicting French landmarks, "I guess this will have to do for this Christmas so lets just hope that by next Christmas we can all be together." He was killed on 23 December 1944 in Belgium and awarded the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star Medal posthumously.

First Sgt. George Burchett, who had served under Captain Dorn, related the events surrounding Dorn's death in a letter to his commanding officer's parents. Dorn and three of his officers were in a house planning an attack on German-held Haugimont when they were attacked. "I went down to the house where Capt. Dorn was. He was lying in just inside the front door. He had died instantly.... five 88's had hit the house." Buried first in the Henri Chappelle Cemetery in Belgium, Olin Dorn, Jr., was re-interred in Sumter County in 1947. His widow relinquished her

rights as the next of kin and his mother began her mission of memorializing her son. In a letter to Special Information Section, Office of Technical Information, H[ead]q[arters] Army Ground Forces, Washington, D.C., 2 August 1947, Mrs. Dorn wrote, "...if there is any thing that you may, in the form of, records or history of my son, send me I shall be rewarded in a small measure for being robbed of my only heir."

Photographs of Olin G. Dorn, Jr., his parents, other family members, classmates, and fellow soldiers are included with the collection. There are also two memorial books, a scrapbook, and a small photo album. Additional materials include certificates/citations, ribbons, diplomas, 4H patches and caps, ROTC pins, a felt pennant from Clemson College, and items documenting the National Boys and Girls Club Congress, Chicago 1934.

Letter, 6 Aug. 1845, from Josiah James Evans to Abel E. Evans

Letter, 6 August 1845, from Josiah J[ames] Evans, Society Hill (Darlington County, S.C.), to Abel E. Evans, Camden P[ost] O[ffice], Alabama, responds to news of "your negroes being sold," counseling that "we have to submit to our destiny and should do so with resignation & patience" and supposing that "in consequence of this your plantation is of but little value to you and you are therefore right to sell it."

Josiah Evans further offers the use of any of his lands there should they prove useful to Abel Evans and notes that he was "much obliged to you for what you have done in securing me the title." The land, he goes on to say, "turned out but a sorry speculation & the money it lost with other large amounts I have had to pay for security since has so much involved me that I have been & still am wholly unable to assist you in your difficulties which I have much desired to do."

"I hope the sale of your negroes has not stript you of all of them," the writer notes. "I should be glad if you will send me a statement of your affairs, the number of negroes left & the probable amount for which your land can be sold & your prospective arrangements."

The letter closes with news of family, crop conditions, and Josiah Evans' own health and welfare: "I am beginning to feel some of the infirmities of age & if I could afford it would retire from my official station. But the low price of cotton renders the production of the plantation insufficient without the addition of my salary to meet my engagements. I find economy of the strictest sort necessary to meet my

contracts from year to year.... The drought has been very severe & our corn crops will be very short. The cotton has not been much injured. My own is infe[rrior] to what it has been for some years but in general the crop is as good as usual."

Addition, 1866-1868, to the Papers of Nathan George Evans

Seven manuscripts, 1866-1868, added to the papers of Nathan George "Shanks" Evans (1824-1868) offer insights into the post-Civil War activities of this brigadier general who served in the armies of both the United States and the Confederacy.

Two of the letters, 6 July and 26 October 1868, written from Alabama (Eufala and Clayton, respectively), by John Gill Shorter and Daniel M. Seals to Evans in Midway (Alabama), describe opportunities to take over the governance of schools in their respective towns. Seals seems particularly interested in having Evans assume the presidency of the "Male School" in Clayton and states that for "seven years past I have held you in high estimation for your efficient & gallant conduct rendered to our sacred 'lost cause', & gladly will I contribute...in any way to show my appreciation therefore."

Three additional letters to Evans in Alabama written from Greenwood (S.C.), by his aunt Anna in 1868 provide details about family affairs and Reconstruction. These include a letter of 9 August 1868 in which she describes a train trip taken by members of the South Carolina Legislature. "It was humiliating to see the So. Ca. Legislature pass up on the Cars not long since with the pretext to inspect the road from Columbia to Greenville to see them sitting in the car some without their coats mixed up with the whites and getting out at every Depot talking to the negroes, to be firm that they had things in their own hands to think what our state has come to which was once the pride of the union."

Letter, 6 Sept. 1835, from Elizabeth J. Foster to Frederick Hawkins

Letter, 6 September 1835, of Elizabeth J. Foster, Spartanburg District, , S.C., to her cousin Frederick Hawkins, Greenville C[ourt] H[ouse], S.C., acknowledges receipt of Hawkins' letter and comments in passing on the sickly state of the region as well as on area deaths and marriages.

Foster notes that those living in the region appear "to care but very little about the welfare of their souls by their conduct yet at the same time...some person joins the church nearly ev[er]y meeting" and further laments, "in the way of christ I for one

comes on very slow I fear that I shall never find the lord it appears as though there is no saviour for me.”

Letter, 16 July 1798, from Christopher Gadsden to Jacob Read

Letter, 16 July 1798, written by Christ[opher] Gadsden (1724-1805) in Charleston, S.C., to Jacob Read (1752-1816) thanks him for enclosing President John Adams' address of 21 June 1798, conveys his opinion of the President - “a better & firmer piece of Live Oak was not to be found in the United States, I ever had this opinion of him from my first acquaintance & every day since has established it,” and offers his views on recent political actions including his support for a “constitutional Renunciation of our Treaty with France...& a safe and proper Alien Bill.”

Regarding the latter Gadsden explains--

whatever our Wishes may be to afford an Asylum to all mankind, yet, we must have an Eye to what the other Nations of the World do, especially Gr[eat] B[ritai]n & France, for if...they will give up the Allegiance of no quondam Subjects of theirs citizen'd amongst us since our Independ[en]ce we must of *necessity* imitate them... or... we shall find ourselves in a very precarious situation, surrounded with Numbers we can place little or no Depend[en]ce on.

Explaining his position on foreign treaties, Gadsden states--

if possible... have nothing to do with them.” This statement is followed by a criticism of Great Britain's trading policies toward the United States and leads him to note that “all I want of her [Great Britain] is to be honest, to abandon the unjustifiable arrogant Liberties she takes in searching and capturing our Vessels... selfish Gr[eat] B[ritai]n... will still directly or indirectly prevent or embarrass our Trade with every other Power but herself.

By way of example he offers a description of the “growing Hamburgh Trade” with Europe, maintained by a German merchant named Schutt in Charleston,

who settled amongst us as a Citizen soon after the Evacuation, [and] has for these three years past shipt... at least 20,000 Barrels of Rice each year... & has been the principle means of keeping up the Price of Rice... Of this Trade Gr[eat] B[ritai]n appears

extremely jealous... His Vessels have been particularly aim'd at... This Hamburg Trade... seems to stick in the Gizzard of Gr[eat] B[ritai]n wanting not only to *sell* her Goods at her own Price, but to buy our Rice, without Rivals, at her own Price also... if she succeed we must rarely expect to see Rice in future above six or seven Shillings.

Gadsden sees this policy as particularly harmful to the rice growing states of South Carolina and Georgia and laments that the states "from Maryland Northward... [are] mere Carriers... to our Rice. Therefore... the lower the Price of Rice here, the better Prospect of Freights for their Vessels." Gadsden concludes his letter by describing work on recent publications.

Letter, 15 May 1861, of Gen. A.C. Garlington to Col. Edward Manigault

Letter, 15 May 1861, of Gen. A.C. Garlington, Brigade Head Quarters, Columbia, S.C., to Col. Edward Manigault, reports that he had been informed by the superintendent of the Charlotte Rail Road that "there are arms for two companies on the line of that Road which were sent up some time ago, but which have probably been overlooked in some way."

Garlington notes that one set was intended for the Cedar Creek Rifles but he had been unable to determine which other unit the arms had been designated for. "One set is at 'Youngs' in the car which carried them up, the other set is at 'Blackstock,'" Garlington wrote, "and if you will send me the order I will have them shipped here and distributed" to the two rifle companies of the Third Regiment under his command.

Letter, 21 Feb. 1864 (Stono Inlet, S.C.), from William Gibson

Letter, 21 February 1864, of Union sailor William Gibson, lieutenant commander of the U.S. Steamer *Sonoma*, was penned from the vessel at Stono Inlet, S.C.

Gibson requests that the *U.S. Service Gazette* be sent to the aforementioned ship, "to the command of which I have been ordered since I wrote to you, enclosing my subscription...."

C. Tolbert Goolsby, Jr., Papers, 1954-2007

Six and a quarter linear feet, 1954-2007, consisting mainly of scrapbooks compiled of clippings, speeches, photographs, correspondence and other papers of jurist C.

Tolbert Goolsby, Jr., related to his career in the South Carolina Attorney General's office, private practice, and the South Carolina Court of Appeals.

C. Tolbert Goolsby, Jr., the son of Clarence Tolbert and Mary Agnes Cowart Goolsby, was born in Montgomery in 1935, and raised in Dothan, Alabama. Drafted into the United States Army in 1954, he served in the Third Army Band and later the Third Army Special Services, traveling with and playing drums for the combo that backed up the package show called "Holiday." Goolsby later joked that he was "fighting Communism with a snare drum while serving the Third Army Band."

In 1956, he continued the education he had begun at the University of Alabama by enrolling at The Citadel, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science in 1959. In 1962, he received a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of South Carolina School of Law. He earned a Master of Laws degree from the University of Virginia in 1992.

Goolsby served as Assistant Attorney General, 1962-1972, Deputy Attorney General, 1973-1983, and Chief Deputy Attorney General in 1983. At its inception by the legislature in 1983, Goolsby was elected to the South Carolina Court of Appeals. He also served as Acting Associate Justice with the South Carolina Supreme Court on several occasions and as chairman of the Supreme Court Commission on Judicial Education, 1985-1991. He served on the Executive Committee of the Appellate Judges Conference of the American Bar Association and was editor of the Appellate Judges News, an ABA publication. The Citadel conferred upon Judge Goolsby an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 2005. Due to state law requiring retirement at age 72, Judge Goolsby left the appellate court upon the expiration of his term, 30 June 2007, the last of the court's original six members.

In addition to two legal works, *The South Carolina Tort Claims Act: A Primer and Then Some* and *South Carolina Death Penalty Act Handbook and Manual of Suggested Forms, Procedures and Instructions*, and several short stories appearing in anthologies, Judge Goolsby has authored five published works of fiction: *Sweet Potato Biscuits and Other Stories*, *The Box With the Green Bow and Ribbon*, *Her Own Law*, *Humanity Darling*, and *Harpers' Joy*.

Addition, 1780 and 1788, to Wade Hampton I Papers

Two letters, 12 Ap[ri]l 1780 and 18 March 1788, written by Wade Hampton I (1752-1835) to Thomas Rutledge and Seaborn Jones, respectively, form an addition to the Hampton family papers.

The first, written from "Biggon Church" [i.e. Biggin Church, in St. John's Parish (Berkeley County, S.C.)] to Rutledge in Charleston, S.C., discusses attempts by Hampton to transport flour for the army by boats and wagons. He informs Rutledge that "all the waggons that can be spared from Genl. [William] Woodford's Brigade shall be employed in getting down the Flour to Canehoy. But...the Boat cannot be down so soon as we expected on account of an accident that happen'd her in taking her to the Landing." He goes on to assure Rutledge that "as soon as any of the Boats arrive at Lenud's Ferry, I shall be on the spot, & will apply for the waggons, which...are near that place." Hampton concludes by describing a boat "Lodged in Santee Loaded for Camden" which he can have at Lenud's Ferry loaded with flour in ten to twelve days as it "cannot be of any service to the owner, as the Hands are Run away."

The second letter, from Hampton to Seaborn Jones, discusses an apparent land dispute involving the former. He tells Jones that "I have very suff[icien]t Gen[er]al Warrantee Titles from McQueen for those Lands - but those from the Heirs of Fitch to him are not in my possession. I presume they are in his; being left with him, perhaps to be recorded, - for my Titles have particular reference to those." Hampton informs Jones that he had examined the conveyances to McQueen from "George Rout, & Peter Bacott who married the only Daughter (or Grand-Daughter) of Mrs. Fitch," but assumes that it would not "be possible for us to be ready for tryal this Court." He concludes by asking Jones to write him when "you think we shall, and I will make a point of attending."

Letter, 4 Oct. 1816, Added to Robert Young Hayne Papers

Letter, 4 October 1816, written by Rob[er]t Y[oung] Hayne from Charleston, S.C., to Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, points out that he had been unable to collect additional subscriptions to David Ramsay's *History of the United States*. Published posthumously in 1816 by Carey, sales of the *History* were promoted by Hayne, who had promised in his eulogy of Ramsay that the proceeds from the edition would benefit the education and support of the physician and historian's eight children.

"It was some time since suggested to me by a gentleman of talents lately from England," Hayne writes, "that if a copy of the work could be sent to England before it was printed here - the copy right might be sold there for something considerable." He was therefore submitting the idea to Carey, asking that he take it under advisement. "Should you approve of it & opportunity shall offer you can send over a copy before the work is published with authority to the person entrusted with it to sell it the moment he arrives for whatever he can get and a pledge might be given that no copies should be carried over from this Country for sale.... I leave the whole business however to you. I merely make the *suggestion* for your consideration."

On a separate matter altogether, Hayne reports that the "Bill for the balance of the Books sent" had been paid. "All the Books came safe, & I have to return you my thanks for your attention to this business & the very judicious selections you have made. I am in hopes to be able to make an annual call for at least the same amount. The lists you sent me I shall distribute through the state, by putting these into the Library at Columbia with liberty to the members of the Legislature to take them away."

Charles L. Hewitt Papers, 1862-1863

Six letters, 25 January 1862-15 November 1863, of Union soldier Charles L. Hewitt are addressed to his parents, John and Eliza Hewitt, of West Winsted, Connecticut. Hewitt, born in 1844, was a member of Co. E, Seventh Connecticut Infantry.

Between December 1861 and April 1862, the unit was engaged in fatigue duty building batteries for the reduction of Fort Pulaski. It was during this period that Hewitt wrote home in a letter datelined 25 January 1862, "Jan 27[.] last night we had an alarm[.] 2 of the enemys gunboats came within 6 mile and one half of us and turned and went back to savanah[.] we all turned out[.] they drove our pickets in but did not fire on them[.] our gunboats are lieing but a short distaince from us[.] we expect that they will go by here for savanah today."

Two days later, he added, "our gunboats have arrived and are now between Fort Paloskie and savanah[.] yesterday they attacked several sesech gunboats going by and burnt and sunk one of them[.] the rest escaped[.]" He also detailed the contents of a package that he was sending home by way of a returning comrade. Among other items, the box contained "two English papers that I got out of a house

on Bulls Island belonging to Seabrook,” presumably the home of Archibald Hamilton Seabrook. During operations on James Island in June 1862, Hewitt wrote home on the 20th, informing his parents about the food available to the soldiers: “we have Hard tack and Coffie[,] Beans[,] Rice[,] salt meat and once in a while fresh Beef[.] But now we have got our pay we can buy sweet Crackers[,] raisins[,] Butter[,] Ham and Tobacco[.]” He also told them that “Charlie Gilbert is Wounded and a prisioner in the hands of the rebels[.] the Co sent him to day \$16½ and 2 shirts and a pair of Drawers[.] they was sent up with a lot of other things from other regs in under a flag of truce[.]” These two letters were written on stationary embossed with the likeness of Gen. Winfield Scott.

During the summer of 1863 the Seventh Connecticut Infantry participated in the siege of Fort Wagner on Morris Island, S.C. On 5 August 1863, Hewitt wrote to his father that “our forces are building batteries on this Island for the reduction of Sumpter[.] we have the Same general [Quincy Adams Gillmore] that took Poloski here and I think we will get Sumpter and Charlestown[.] the 10 conn reg is to [be] here with us and I hear that the 8th[,] 11th and 21st conn regs are a comeing[.] our nearest batteries are within a mile and five eights of Sumpter and our camps are within 5 miles of Charlestown and I hope that before a month has gone by we shall be nearer[.]” He also mentioned to his parents that “we have got 2 regs of Mass troops here[,] Negros[,] and they make the best of Soldiers[.]” On 25 September 1863, Hewitt was still on Morris Island and wrote home in an attempt to placate his mother who worried about his behavior: “tell Mother that we don’t Steal[,] but any think that we can find laying around loose belongs to the one that gets his hands on to it first...a soldier would fare pretty hard if he didn’t do as others do[,] that is confiscate any thing that he comes acrost that he wants[.]”

The last two letters were written from St. Helena Island where the unit was drilling for boat duty. On 15 October 1863, Hewitt wrote to his father that this was a new drill, one he was unsure about, and that the boats worked with paddles instead of oars. He offered his thanks for the box he received, in which he found cake, white and maple sugar, paper, dried fruit, tobacco, pepper, a havelock, a towel, stockings, tea, peppermints, and shirts. Of the shirts, Hewitt wrote, “I guess you thought I had grown some since I came away from home by the size of them shirts[.] they was rather big but I can make them go very well[.] they will keep me warm this winter first rate[.]”

A month later, he informed his parents that he received their letter but had been unable to reply as he was on Folly Island without pen or paper, "but we have once more arrived at St Helena and for good this time[,] I guess[,] for we brought our boats back this time[.]" He told them, "we have been drilling in boats for the purpose of landing so that we can land in regular order[,] but our boats are not good for much[,] they are not made right and there is some talk that it has played out although we have got the boats yet[.]" He told his father of new recruits just arrived: "the whole regiment is here and last night we had an addition to it of a hundred conscripts which the boys don't think much of for we have to have double the guard on it[. It] doesn't make much difference with us[,] only the extra guard duty[,] the boys are cursing the conscripts[,] they are a hard looking set[,] it won't do them much good to try to get a way[,] for if they do try the boys will shoot them as quick as they would a reb[,] for they are down on them[.]" He also inquired of his sister: "is Marietta going to see will if he aint sick[?] I should advise her to keep away from a lot of Soldiers for I suppose they are all like our boys and I wouldn't have a sister or wife of mine come here to see me for any thing[.]"

Hewitt mustered out 12 September 1864 and returned to Connecticut where he worked as a carpenter and farm laborer, raising two children with his first wife, Jennie, whom he married about 1868, and two more children with his second wife, Charlotte, whom he married about 1880.

Records, 1817-1829, of Hill & Clark (Spartanburg District, S.C.)

Twenty-three manuscripts, 31 December 1817-5 February 1829, document the existence of Hill & Clark of Spartanburg District, S.C., one of the earliest cotton manufacturers in South Carolina's Piedmont.

According to Landrum's *History of Spartanburg County*, in 1815 or 1816, a group of emigrants from near Providence, Rhode Island, "arrived on the banks of the main Tyger, with her rapid-flowing stream and magnificent shoals, and here they put down stakes, and decided to try their success at manufacturing cotton into thread." In about a year's time, "Leonard Hill, George Hill, William B. Sheldon and John Clark, all being master mechanics and manufacturers, went to work in earnest preparatory to erecting the mill," which Landrum claims initially held some 700 spindles. These early activities are reflected in the collection by bills for materials to furnish and outfit a spinning mill, including a 2 May 1817 "bill of sundries for factory" from a merchant in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and bills for ironwork completed by Joseph and John Keene and Austin Newman.

Initially called Industry Cotton Manufacturing Company, the firm retained this name for at least a year following Sheldon's 1820 retirement. In 1825, George Hill also sold his interest, returning to Rhode Island. At some point before 1827, the business became officially known as Hill & Clark.

The collection contains nine "articles of agreement," 1822-1829, between the firm and various individuals binding themselves or their children to labor in the factory.

On 21 February 1822, John Craig, weaver, bound himself to Hill & Clark "every lawful day, from sunrise to sunset; for the space of one year." He was to be paid one dollar a day, one-third in lawful money and the remaining two-thirds in "cotton yarn at thair cash price or in any other thing that they have to dispose of which he may stand in need of for himselfe or his familey." The company promised to find and keep in repair a good house and "he shall find himself in bed, board, and washing, excepting when he is away from home on business for them. In that case they shall pay all his necessary expences untill he return to his familey." Craig appears to have traveled the area, leaving cotton yarn and shirting for merchants to sell on commission. Over the next year, there are several accounts regarding commissioned sales mentioning Craig, including an account of 1 February 1823, listing a credit of \$1.25 for "Entertainment for J. Craig."

Theophilus Cannon agreed, on 26 January 1827, to furnish children under his control for the term of one year: "Lucy M., Thomas M., Elizabeth S. Cannon for One Dollar & fifty Cents pr week each, Lucinda C., and Theophilus W. Cannon for One Dollar & twenty five Cents pr week each." The children were "to labour agreeable to the hours of said factory & in evenings not to exceeding six months in the year," and Cannon would "be paid Monthly If required in trade, Viz Cotton yarn & shirting at Hill & Clarks ticket price." The company also agreed "to furnish the said Cannon with house (ie) the same he Occupies at the time and Land for a Garden." This document is typical of the articles of agreement that Hill & Clark used to procure laborers.

There is one example of an article of agreement signed by a man who was to recruit workers for the factory. In October 1828, Archibald McCravy signed an agreement with Hill & Clark, "to find Three hands in the factory If it is wanted for the term of six months Marey McCravy, Jane, and another good hand as good as Either of them." These laborers would receive \$1.50 per week each at the end of every month in cotton yarn or shirting at the ticket price.

In 1830 John Clark sold his interest to Leonard Hill, who became the sole owner until his death in 1840. After Hill's death, the property passed to his surviving sons, James, Albert, Whipple, and Leonard. In 1845 or 1846, Whipple and Leonard were bought out by James and Albert who operated it until 1866 when they sold the machinery to Nesbitt & Wright.

James Mobley Hill Diary Volumes, 1863-1865

Two manuscript volumes, 9 February-14 March 1863 and 9 March 1864-16 August 1865, contain diary entries of James Mobley Hill, serving in the Confederate Army, followed by those of his wife Catherine Elizabeth McCrorey Hill on the homefront in South Carolina.

James Mobley Hill (1843-1904), a native of Union County, S.C., describes his military service as a sergeant in DeSaussure's Light Artillery, which was attached to the Third Battalion South Carolina Light Artillery (the "Palmetto Battalion") as Co. G. Entries recorded by his wife, Fairfield County (S.C.) native Catherine Elizabeth McCrorey Hill (1846-1895), originate from several locations around South Carolina.

James Hill's entries, spanning 9 February-14 March 1863, were written from camp near Charleston, S.C., and describe guard duty, dining in camp, visits to Charleston, S.C., and drilling recruits. On the morning of 11 February, when it was his turn to assume the duties of sergeant of the guard, Hill awoke to "the 'melodious' notes of the old drum for reveille" and had a breakfast of "sausages, pork, eggs, etc." That evening he "gave up the idea of having eggs for supper—concluded that such might make us sick." Hill was assigned second watch that night; however, around nine o'clock he was "disturbed by the vociferous calling... for the Sergt of the Guard." He "hallooed" to the guard "that I had stripped off & was in bed & would not come." The source of the commotion was described later in the same entry as being Lt. Daniel M. Rogers, who "had crept up & got the sword from the Sentinels hand." The latter then began "threatening to knock the Lieut. over if he did not give it up."

Hill went on duty as sergeant of the guard again on the night of 17 February 1863. The next morning he reported that he "had a hard time of it last night. Nothing to shelter us from the weather only covering being the blue canopy of the heavens—got drenchingly wet while asleep."

Not all of Hill's time was spent in camp; he took at least two trips into Charleston, the first being on 16 February 1863. While in "the city" with Lt. Allen A. Gilbert he became "acquainted with a Clariosophic Luke Caldwell," mailed a letter to his wife which included "Rock me to Sleep Mother," and in general had a "glorious time." Hill's description of Caldwell references an affiliation with the Clariosophic Literary Society, to which Caldwell had belonged during his attendance at South Carolina College.

Five days later, on 21 February 1863, Hill again "run the blockade to the city." On 24 February, Hill left camp to visit family, returning on 29 February and lamenting that it was "hard parting again with my wife."

Subsequent entries of Catherine Elizabeth McCrorey Hill, written chiefly from Union and Fairfield Counties (S.C.), commence in the same volume on 9 March 1864. After filling the first diary, she continued in the second volume until 12 August 1865.

Mrs. Hill's early entries chronicle ordinary events including visits with family, writing to and receiving letters from her husband, and daily lamentations over their separation. Typical of the latter is her entry dated 23 March 1864, "Oh! that I could hear from my Love, how happy would I be... Oh! that I was by his side, no one would be more happier. Oh! how dearly I love my Idolized husband." While missing her husband, Hill did all she could to contribute to his and other soldiers' comfort. This included making suspenders (finished on 16 March 1864) and socks (completed three days later) and sending a box of provisions on 28 March 1864, which contained a cake she and her sister-in-law had made that morning. Hill also includes general descriptions of the weather. Unusual among these is the description of a snow storm on 21 March 1864. She reported that after the snow fell all morning they "all made 'snow cream' today." Later she was feeling "a little unwell, caused by eating too much snow."

Mrs. Hill was finally able to see her husband in April 1864. She left the first day of that month for "Hardeesville" [i.e. Hardeeville (now located in Jasper County, S.C.)], arriving on 4 April 1864, where she stayed six weeks at the home of "Mr. Haynes." While she was there, James Hill was able to spend most of his time with her, returning to camp only on nights when he had guard duty. They passed their time taking walks, dining with local citizens, and traveling to Savannah aboard a "Steam boat" (26 April 1864).

When Catherine Hill left on 13 May 1864, her husband was able to secure a furlough to accompany her back to Union, S.C. They spent the night of 14 May 1864 in Charleston, and she reported the following day that the “Yankees shelled the city (Charleston) the whole night.” Upon their arrival in Union, S.C., on 16 May they found summer “in its full *blast*” and were able to enjoy a “nice mess of strawberries for dinner” the following day. James Hill left Union on 6 June 1864, but was back just over a week later, this time on “sick furlough.” This was extended on 13 July 1864, and he did not go back to his unit until 22 August 1864. He would return to Catherine on 16 October 1864, again on “sick furlough,” and although he received orders to rejoin his unit on 16 February 1865, Hill never did so.

Catherine Hill left Union (S.C.), on 25 June 1864, traveled to Fairfield County (S.C.), and stayed with her family until November of that year. During the time she was in Fairfield, she would give birth to a daughter, Catherine Elizabeth “Lizzie” Hill, on 2 October 1864. While her husband was absent she took solace in her daughter’s company, remarking on 10 October 1864, “I feel very well to day, & my little baby is such a comfort to me, I do pray she may live to make darling & myself happy.” While she may have been improving emotionally, her physical condition lagged behind. On 16 October 1864 she noted that she was “still very weak not able to walk,” and six days later she had to have her breast lanced.

During the first four years of the war, Catherine Hill was removed from the realities of the conflict. This would all change once Federal troops under General Sherman invaded South Carolina in January 1865. Her first remarks on the presence of Union troops came on 7 February 1865, when she wrote, “The report is that Sherman has Branchville” in Orangeburg County (S.C.).

Nine days later, reports had reached her that “the Yankees... are now shelling Columbia,” and she hoped that “God will save our country & spare our lives.” On 19 February 1865, there were people “flying in every direction from their homes,” and she went on to report that “Columbia is burned... we have seen fire in the direction of Columbia, the Yankees are all around us.” Three days later, she could see “dreadful fires... in the direction of Chester, buildings being burned by the Yankees.” According to Catherine, upon reaching Fairfield County (S.C.), the Union army “destroyed every thing in

the district, they've burned down Uncle Ed Mobley's home... Everything ma has was *destroyed*." In spite of the destruction, she still naively waited for a Confederate victory. Even as late as 30 March 1865, she hoped they would soon "whip the Y—& gain our independence."

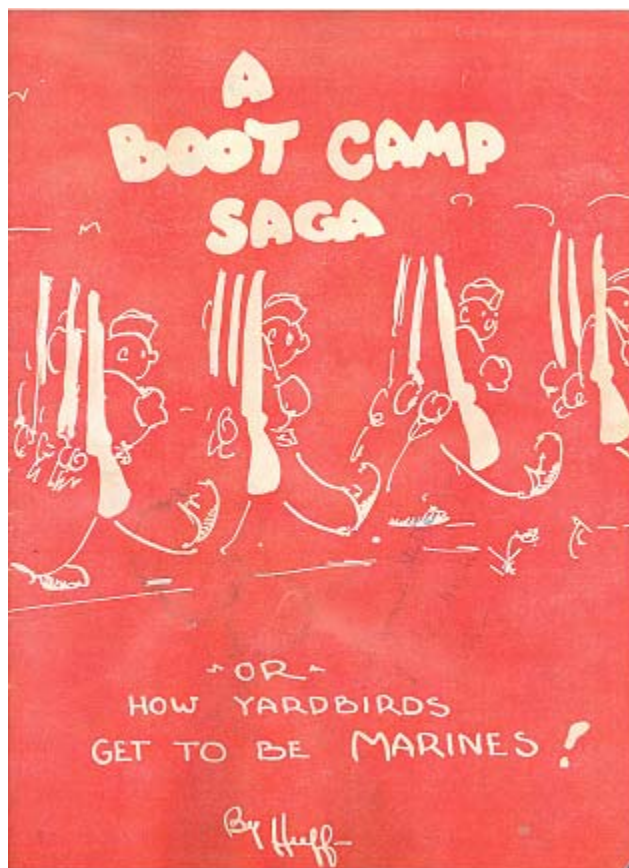
While Union attacks intensified, the Hills had a steady stream of Confederate soldiers as guests in their home. On 20 February 1865, "four of Hamton's chief scouts" spent the night, and the next day Catherine "played on the piano for *20 soldiers*." By 14 March most of the Confederate forces she saw consisted of paroled prisoners. This was still the case on 28 June 1865 when she reported, "Two soldiers (parolled prisoners) very nice gentlemen are here will spend to night & tomorrow night. One has a guitar & played for us, they are from Spartanburg."

The presence of Federal forces brought with it profound changes in the social order. On 7 June 1865, Catherine reported "Pa had seven negroes to go off last night & Uncle George three." Eleven days later "One of pa's negroes who had been run off, stole Jimmie's horse... so he & cousin Newt started out this morning in hunt for his horse, they have returned & got the horse. I am so glad." By 4 July 1865 the gravity of the situation had become clear and led her to remark bleakly, "The Yankees are having great times to day, poor Confederacy, we have nothing to be happy over."

The destruction that followed Sherman's invasion of South Carolina was coupled with a personal tragedy for the Hills. On 19 July 1865, Lizzie Hill died at the age of nine months and seventeen days. Catherine Hill tried a number of remedies to cure her child. On 11 July she "got some powders," six days later she administered whiskey, and on 18 July she finally had a doctor visit. By this time, Hill knew it was probably too late to save her daughter. She lamented, at the time of the visit, "my poor little Lizzie is so sick, he [Dr. Thomas] can do her no good. I know she won't live long." Catherine Elizabeth McCrorey Hill concluded the second volume of her diary with a memorial to her deceased daughter on the inside of the back cover of the volume, "My Sweet little Lizzie. '*My Darling little Lizzie.*' *Our Angel in Heaven.*"

[Robert E. Huffman], *A Boot Camp Saga or How Yardbirds Get to be Marines!*

Illustrated souvenir book from the Marine Corps Recruit Training Station at Parris Island, S.C., published 1944; cartoons drawn by "Huff" [later identified as Robert E. Huffman], compiled by Ruth E. Parker, of Beaufort, South Carolina, and printed by Jacobs Press (Clinton, S.C.)



This volume features captioned cartoons describing aspects of Marine Corps boot camp on Parris Island. Included in the back of the volume are pages headed "Glossary - If you fill it in - You can't mail it - If you don't you'll remember anyhow!" and "This Page - For the names of the guys I knew in boot." The latter contains signatures of Marines from Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Florida, Maine, and Connecticut.

[The Library is grateful to Stephen Wise (Curator at Parris Island Museum - Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, SC) for supplying us with a scan of the cover in 2010, which included the

title and artist. The copy acquired by the South Caroliniana Library in 2007 lacked its cover. With this crucial information, we could identify the artist as Robert E. Huffman. A native of Ohio, Huffman attended Ohio State University and completed an undergraduate degree in 1936 and a masters in 1939 prior to becoming a Marine. An alumni fraternity publication available on Google Books identifies Huffman as the artist behind this book, although only his nickname, "Huff," appears on the title page.]

John H. Huiet Advertising Circular [ca. 1890s?]

Printed late nineteenth-century circular advertising agricultural steam engines manufactured by Erie City Iron Works (Erie, Pennsylvania), and marketed in the South Carolina Counties of Lexington and Edgefield by the Batesburg Agency, Jno. H. Huiet, agent.

Signed in print by Huiet and declaring the products to be "A Profitable Investment!," the handbill quotes rates for delivery "at any Depot on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad" for different combinations of six horse power engine, cotton gin, and cotton and hay press. The initial investment, it suggests, "can be made in one season," and Huiet noted that he had available on consignment all the implements advertised which he would sell from his stock to suit purchasers.

Addition, 1868-1897, to John Doby Kennedy Papers

Five items, 1 July 1868-9 December 1897, expand on the Library's holdings relating to John Doby Kennedy (1840-1896).

Four earlier items include a promissory note for \$1750 from Kennedy to Jones Bros., of Memphis, Tennessee, and three receipts for life insurance policies taken out in 1869 by A.M. Kennedy on the lives of John D. Kennedy, Alexander D. Kennedy, and A. M. Kennedy, with the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Co.

In 1897, the Grand Lodge of A.F.M. in South Carolina issued an "In Memoriam of General John Doby Kennedy," dated *Anno Lucis* 9 December 5897. The document gives an outline of Kennedy's public life and services as a Civil War soldier, politician, and lawyer before expanding upon his Masonic life. Kennedy was among the youngest of the Confederacy's generals, and during the war, "six times

was he severely wounded and no less than fifteen times was he struck by bullets, but he never failed to return to the post of duty at the first moment that he was able.”

Kennedy later served as lieutenant governor of South Carolina and as consul general at Shanghai, China. He was Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina from 1881 to 1883.

Poem, 1887, by John Kennerly

Manuscript poem, 5 April 1887, “Lines in reply to - I am dying! Surely dying! By James W. Tradewell” is signed “By his friend, J[ohn] K[ennerly], Sandy Run, S[outh] C[arolina].”

Kennerly (b.1837) composed these verses in response to the poem “I am dying! Surely dying!” which had been published by James William Tradewell (1845-1875) in Columbia, S.C., newspapers. An accompanying editorial note indicates that Kennerly and Tradewell were first cousins and both Confederate veterans.

Addition, 1885-1999, to Papers of August Kohn and Helen Kohn Hennig

Thirty-eight bound volumes and twenty-two folders of manuscripts, documents, and letters, 1885, 1882-1999, of August Kohn (1868-1930) and his daughter Helen Kohn Hennig (1896-1961) augment the materials already in the Library’s collections from this eminent South Carolina journalist and his writer/historian daughter.

Among the bound volumes are the manuscript notebooks that August Kohn used while a student at the University of South Carolina (1885-1889), including class notes from courses in Political Economy; Geology, offered by Dr. James Woodrow; Chemistry, taught by Dr. William Burney; Rhetoric; History, taught by Professor R. Means Davis; Pedagogical Psychology; and English Literature.

After graduating from the University, where as a senior he edited the school’s newspaper, Kohn went to work for the Charleston *News & Courier* as a reporter and, beginning in 1892, was also the manager of the paper’s Columbia, S.C., bureau. From that early period in his career, a letter copybook survives and provides a snapshot of his activities for a few months in 1892. In response to a letter from a Mr. Ward who had apparently asked about Kohn’s relationship with

Governor Benjamin R. Tillman, Kohn wrote on 16 March, "How do I & the Governor get along? Very well indeed. We chat considerably every day and at times quite freely. I tell him jokes, news and guy him whenever possible and visit the mansion occasionally where I am on good [terms] with Mrs. Tillman, who is a very nice lady, and her family."

Two other volumes, one labeled "Special Articles," and the other "S. Carolina Historical Clippings," contain clippings related to South Carolina history and politics beginning in 1904 and continuing into the 1920s. Another volume of clippings contains articles by August Kohn recounting a trip to Europe that he and Mrs. Kohn made during the summer of 1912. The editorial note to the articles which were published in 1912 and 1913 explained: "[Mr. Kohn] has allowed The News and Courier to make up from his diary a number of articles.... His keen observation and his clarity of statement make his narrative a delight." Other scrapbooks of newspaper articles collected by Kohn relate to the South Carolina State Penitentiary Scandal that came to light in 1899, the Seminole Security Company failure in 1908, and a collection of articles from the special U.D.C. Confederate Reunion edition of *The Times and Democrat*, Orangeburg, 10 May 1924.

August Kohn served as a member of the board of trustees for the University of South Carolina from 1900 until he was defeated for reelection in 1924. As a member of the board, Mr. Kohn was involved in the investigation of a charge of fraud and corruption in maintenance work on university buildings. A copy of the testimony taken in 1921 and 1922 during the investigation is included in the collection.

Kohn collected the correspondence related to the election by the General Assembly in 1924 of members of the board of trustees of the university when he was defeated and placed those items, along with related newspaper clippings, in a scrapbook. Ambrose Gonzales, president of The State Company, wrote to "Dear August," on 1 February 1924, "I have just heard the result of today's vote in the General Assembly and I am surprised and disappointed. Your tireless work for the University has been the best and most unselfish service of your life, I think, and I want to tell you so."

Kohn was also involved in many efforts to improve the economic and financial status of his hometown and state. In 1924 he served on a committee representing the Columbia Chamber of Commerce in the effort to secure for Columbia, S.C., a

branch Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. A copy of a *Brief* in support of that effort, along with the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Richmond bank held on 23 October 1924 where Kohn and two others from Columbia presented their case, are in the collection.

Other items in the collection associated with August Kohn include a forty-five-page essay titled "The Sensatious" and written for Professor E.E. Sheib, South Carolina University, 15 January 1889; letters from David R. Coker and J.C. Hemphill; correspondence with textile leaders in 1926 when Kohn was preparing a sketch of the state's textile industry along with a fifty-four-page draft of the article titled "South Carolina's Cotton Mills;" a proof of August Kohn's bookplate designed by Alexander N. McDonald in 1923; and a file of obituaries and editorials published at the time of Kohn's death in 1930.

The collection also documents the life and writings of Helen Kohn Hennig. After her graduation from Chicora College for Women, she married, in 1920, Julian Henry Hennig and together they lived in her father's house for several years. She earned a Master of Arts degree in English at the University of South Carolina in May 1928 where she wrote her thesis on Edwin DeLeon (1828-1891), a copy of which is in the collection.

Other items included reflect Helen's interest in writing and travel. In 1935, she spent the summer traveling through Western Europe and a two-volume diary documents that journey. Another trip to Europe during the summer of 1951 produced two more volumes of daily entries. In 1953, Helen visited England, Belgium, Germany, and Spain and recorded her travels in one diary.

A 1955 trip took Helen to Panama, Peru, Chile, Brazil, and Venezuela, and again she recorded her adventures in a diary. In the collection, there is a typescript titled "What to See - What to Do - What to Buy - What to Eat - in Europe Summer, 1953." Apparently this was a guide to Europe based on Helen's experiences that she prepared for a group of relatives who planned a 1953 trip, and may have been the basis for a travel guide, *European Travel is such Fun!*, that Helen wrote and published in 1954. She called the book "a personal, chatty, intimate guide book written by a housewife who, after many trips, still finds travel to Europe thrilling and exciting."

Two scrapbooks of articles clipped from newspapers contain a number of historical sketches written by Mrs. Hennig. One of the scrapbooks preserves a series of articles that Helen wrote on "Some Notable Columbians." These were published in *The State* in 1935 and 1936. Other items in the collection include a folder of Helen's material on state capitols she collected while she worked with the Columbia Sesqui-Centennial Celebration in 1936; notes on the Kohn family; notes on the three Wade Hamptons; and correspondence with Henry Alexander, Mrs. Albert D. Oliphant, and Col. Richard H. McMaster. There is also present a transcript of an interview that Helen conducted in October 1952 with Dr. John Selby concerning Blondelle Malone (1877-1951), after she had been asked by the editor of the University of South Carolina Press to consider writing a biography of the artist.

An undated typescript of a play by Clifton W. Tayleure titled "Horseshoe Robinson: The Battle of King's Mountain" is also present. A folder of correspondence and notes concerning William Harrison Scarborough (1812-1871), the subject of Helen's book *William Harrison Scarborough, Portraitist and Miniaturist* (Columbia: R. L. Bryan, 1937), also includes a paper, "The Life and Paintings of William Harrison Scarborough, Portraitist and Miniaturist," that Helen prepared in 1947. One item in the collection, an album owned by Frances C. Hodges, contains sentiments and poems written by her friends in the years 1836-1837.

Letter, 23 May 1841, from Addi Leavell and David Boozer

Letter, 23 May 1841, written from Newberry, S.C., by Addi Leavell and David Boozer and addressed to Archibald Carmichael or John Blair, Jonesborough, East Tennessee, acknowledges receipt of a letter informing them of the death of William Carmichael.

Leavell, a Newberry merchant, replies to the request "to inform you fully concerning your Fathers Business in the South," discussing in some detail a claim that the deceased Carmichael had held against Thomas H. Henderson and declining any involvement in settling the affairs of William Carmichael in Augusta, Georgia.

Letter, 12 Mar. 1885, from John McLaren McBryde to James Jonathan Lucas

Letter, 12 March 1885, penned by J[ohn] M[cLaren] McBryde on South Carolina College letterhead is addressed to J[ames] J[onathan] Lucas, Society Hill, S.C.,

and refers to agricultural research then underway to determine the optimal ratio of ammonia to phosphate for fertilizing seed cotton.

"It is difficult without previous acquaintance with your soil - its present condition and past treatment - to advise you as to the proportions to be observed in mixing the cotton seed meal, acid phosphate and kainit," McBryde wrote. "The proper fertilization of cotton is a question yet awaiting solution, and I am acquainted with but few experiments of any value, bearing directly upon it. We are trying to study it experimentally here, but our experiments cover too short a period of time (only two years) to justify the drawing of any general conclusions as yet."

In closing, McBryde noted that he was sending the college's most recent circular and would mail the new catalog when available from which, he commented, "You will notice that we offer two courses in Agriculture."

Addition, 1863 and 1864, to MacKenzie Family Papers

Two letters, 2 October [18]63 and 27 April 1864, added to the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of MacKenzie family papers consist of a short note to Mrs. John MacKenzie, Charleston, S.C., from Geo[rge] Brown enclosing \$100.00 as requested by his aunt and conveying greetings from family members.

This accession also includes a longer letter penned by Elizabeth Brown from Winnsboro, S.C., discussing the scarcity of provisions - "I trust...that you have found Providence has provided as in days past," expressing thanks to God "for His many mercies this year," speculating that "if Grant is driven off Peace I should hope will soon follow," and noting that she was sending her friend a dress by express, "as I fear yours must be pretty low."

William Sinkler Manning Papers, 1840-1996

William Sinkler Manning, the eldest child of Richard Irvine (1817-1861) and Elizabeth Allen Sinkler Manning (1821-1908), was born in 1851. His father owned Holmesly (4,100 acres) and Pineland (1,952 acres) plantations in Clarendon District, S.C., but with his sudden and untimely death in 1861 the responsibility of managing the properties and 151 slaves and caring for four children fell upon his widow.

The lives and careers of this branch of the Manning family mirror South Carolina's history from 1865 through World War II. The story of the family is documented through sixteen and a quarter linear feet of papers, 1840-1996, and eighty-four bound volumes, 1859-1964.

The earliest volume contains Richard I. Manning's account with the Charleston firm of Coffin & Pringle and includes estate accounts, but from 1865 to 1868 offers a record of Mrs. Manning's transactions with Charleston factor James R. Pringle. There are other similar account books that include household and plantation expenses, accounts with tenants, and crop production records.

By the early 1870s, after returning from the University of Virginia which his father also attended, William Sinkler Manning was assisting his mother in the management of the plantations. Accounts with tenants and farm records in the 1870s are recorded in nine volumes. William Sinkler Manning was a meticulous record keeper until his death in 1938. His outgoing correspondence is preserved in eleven letterbooks from 4 February 1875 through 25 March 1918. Known as "Barlow" to University of Virginia classmates, Manning received a letter (27 July 1871), from John B. Adger, Jr., of Pendleton, S.C., inviting him to attend the wedding of a sister and acknowledging that "by the aid of your notes &c &c I now find myself one of Dr. Mallet's graduates."

The bulk of the correspondence in the 1870s concerns business affairs and plantation operations. Two notable business failures during this time were the bankruptcy of Jas. R. Pringle & Co. in 1875 and the failure of James Adger & Co. in 1879. The disputed election of 1876 interjected politics into the correspondence and its resolution in favor of Wade Hampton and the Democrats brought a sense of relief to Charlestonian Andrew M. Adger: "I hope our troubles are now over" (10 April 1877). He anticipated a celebration when Hampton arrived in Charleston: "It is well that we have been wise & patient during the interval; but the old Governor is to be here tomorrow & everyone seems to feel they can now give vent to the long pent up feelings, & I think the reception will be a royal one" (17 April 1877).

William Sinkler Manning married Margaret C. Adger on 7 February 1877. The young couple remained on the family plantation for several years, but the prospect of William's younger brother Richard returning home from the University of Virginia may have prompted him to consider other employment. In a letter (27 February 1879) from the University of Virginia, Richard stated his intention to abandon

studying law for the present: "My chief reason for this is that I believe it is Mama's wish that I should be at home.... I don't think that it would injure my prospects of going into politics later in life except that law would probably better fit me for it." In 1881 William Sinkler Manning accepted a position as cotton buyer with D.E. Converse's Clifton Manufacturing Company in Spartanburg County, S.C.

The Manning brothers and their mother communicated regularly about crops, labor, and family activities. Mrs. Manning informed William, 13 March 1882, of "a great deal of sickness among the coloured people." Richard requested his brother to "be frank with me about the interest on what I have of yours...business is business & in these transactions please do with me just as you would have me do with you" and also related news of "a raid yesterday on those negroes about that row I told you of — 5 bound over to keep the peace & for good behavior" (4 July 1882). In addition to correspondence and letterbooks, there are account books documenting plantation operations during the 1880s.

The cotton textile industry in South Carolina expanded significantly in the 1880s. William's brother-in-law Andrew Adger inquired about D.E. Converse's role in organizing the Pacolet Manufacturing Company in Spartanburg County, S.C.: "Please look into it for me, & let me know what you think of it" (13 March 1882). He also was interested in Clifton stock for he was convinced that "[t]he boom is decidedly 'off' in crude phosphates."

Later that year, 18 October 1882, Adger related a conversation with Ellison Smyth about the outlook for Pelzer: "[I] cannot but think well of its prospects." By the mid-1880s, Adger had relocated to Alabama and was employed as secretary and treasurer of the DeBardeleben Coal and Iron Company. A frequent correspondent of William Manning, Adger provide detailed information about economic developments in Alabama and the operations of DeBardeleben Coal and Iron and the Bessemer Land Company.

While the cotton textile industry expanded in the 1880s, there were problems in the agricultural sector. Olney Harleston informed Manning in 1885 about the difficulty of planting rice on Farmfield plantation: "For the past two seasons the Cooper River lands have depreciated fearfully, & I have been unsuccessful from the same causes both seasons" (12 December 1885). John C. Porcher was doubtful that he could sell Manning's property on the East Cooper River "at any but ridiculously small figures. It really looks as if all that section will be abandoned and in fact, at

the present prices of rice, we are all in a bad way" (24 December 1885). Charlestonian Theodore G. Barker declined an offer to purchase Farmfield as he "deem[ed] the outlook of the Rice Interest too discouraging to be tempted with any further ventures" (27 February 1886).

Correspondence between William and his mother, brother, and sisters reveals an intimate portrait of the Manning family. William and his wife lost a son, James Adger, in 1885 and in 1892 Margaret Manning died. Toward the end of each year the Mannings negotiated new contracts with tenant farmers who were always anxious to make arrangements for the next year. Mrs. Manning informed her son in a letter, 2 November 1888, of the excitement surrounding the visit of a circus in the neighborhood: "the children & servants went out to look at the huge creatures and the men made them stand on their hind legs, dance, turn somersaults and perform various tricks to the great amusement of the crowd." Two bears escaped but were captured.

The gubernatorial election of 1890 sparked a larger than usual interest in politics. Richard commented in a letter of 25 June 1890: "I think the feeling [in Columbia, S.C.] is that they sh[oul]d stand to Bratton first but Earle is the man who is really making the fight & will be the man - but my own feeling is that the hoped for turn of the tide will not come - & that the dear people will have their way this time." Manning noted that he made an effort to reconcile the two factions: "My position has been this - that the time has come when prejudice and personal feeling must be subordinated to the matter of greatest importance - viz the maintenance of white supremacy" (1 October 1890).

Richard I. Manning was elected to represent Sumter County, S.C., in the House of Representatives in 1892. He wrote his brother from Columbia, S.C., 14 December 1892, to express his regret over the passage of a factory labor bill: "I am sorry it has passed & think the feeling against it was growing but many voted for it thinking that the compromise was satisfactory to the mill men."

Anticipating the constitutional convention in 1895, Richard Manning was somewhat optimistic "of a better condition in this state" while recognizing the necessity of the factions' reaching a compromise: "Unless this settlement is made an appeal to the negro will be inevitable - to this I am unalterably opposed - for every reason & one of the least of these is that at this game they can beat us in the long run tho' we might probably be successful in the contest" (22 February 1895).

Both landowners and tenant farmers experienced setbacks as the agricultural sector of the economy languished in the 1890s. In 1893 (2 November) Richard Manning discussed sickness among the families at Pineland and his intention to provide medicines. The cotton crop was an additional concern: "Crops very short & I am doing worse in a business way than I have ever done." His outlook had not brightened when he wrote on 19 February 1894, "planting is at a low ebb & profits (as in other pursuits) small & uncertain & with expenses certain I w'd like to get into something that gives a salary." The tenants at Pineland, Richard observed in 1898, were "low-spirited & discouraged - such low prices makes it very slow in paying rents & it looks as if many will not get far on paying their debts" (14 October 1898). The downturn of cotton prices in the 1890s must have factored in Richard Manning's decision to move his family from the plantation to the town of Sumter, S.C. The brothers remained actively involved in plantation affairs, but they turned day-to-day operations over to a manager. The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Allen Sinkler Manning in 1908 concluded a chapter but did not bring to a close the family's association with their ancestral lands.

By 1900 the children of William and Richard were preparing for college. William's son Andrew Adger entered the University of Virginia in 1901. Daughter Margaret attended Converse College, and son Charles enrolled at Sewanee, the University of the South. In 1902 William Sinkler married Nina Horner. Letters from the sons report on their activities and include frequent requests for funds. Correspondence between William and Richard and other family members concerns daily life, careers, financial matters and investments in textiles and banks, and the crops and labor at Pineland.

Cotton remained the major crop, but cutting timber became another important source of income. William kept detailed records of both activities as well as accounts with laborers, many of whom corresponded with him. A letter from A.J. Geddings of Remini, 13 February 1914, relates to a conversation with Manning "in regards to Gus Johnson... since studying over the matter I must say that somebody is very effichers to allways be taking news to you on me which is absolutely untrue. I try to live straight and up right and honest to my Fellow man and if I had advised this nigro I would certainly say so and am sorry to think it was impressed upon you that I was dirty enough to be guilty of such an act." E.S. Jenkinson of Remini informed Manning, 20 February 1915, that "the negrows that is living off the place is hauling wood and straw off the place" so that "the tenants on the place can hardly get wood and straw for themselves." William Manning sent

letters in March 1915 to several merchants in which he listed persons renting from him and inquired if the merchants would “make advances to the party this year for fertilizers etc., and if not, if you will carry over the balance due you.”

The most immediate threat to landowners and farm laborers during World War I was the boll weevil. Anticipation of the boll weevil’s arrival was a concern of Richard I. Manning who advised his brother in November 1916 that given the prospects “the policy we should adopt is to urge our tenants to make their provisions, and then put in all the cotton possible, and fertilize heavy for the coming year,” for although he did not expect the crop to suffer in 1917, they must be prepared for “the coming of the boll weevil by getting a full crop as well as debts paid.” In February 1919, William Manning’s son-in-law, Edwin Malloy, predicted that unless farmers reduced cotton acreage by twenty-five percent, “I do not see how we can expect anything but prices below the cost of production, unless there is a crop disaster” (13 February 1919). Richard Manning lamented to his brother, 22 August 1922, the devastating impact of the boll weevil on the cotton crop as well as “lack of demand; railroad strike; bad foreign conditions, etc.”

The economic downturn that affected agriculture also extended to the textile industry. Financial statements for a number of mills in which William Manning was an investor document the condition of the industry during this time. While brother Richard was traveling in Europe in 1921 (28 June), William advised that some mills were not paying dividends “while others will pay out of their previous earnin[g]s for nearly all show a loss.” He regarded the outlook in agriculture as equally bleak: “it seems to me bad when boll-weevils eat up the cotton and drought ruins the corn; when seed peas are not to be had in any sufficient quantity.”

The economic situation had not improved appreciably in 1938 when William Manning’s executor, Andrew Adger, advised his sister in a letter of 17 November: “Nearly all mills whose dividends have been declared declared them out of earnings of previous years. Government is taxing them heavily and Labor Board officials are making more trouble for them than the operatives themselves. I have not lost all confidence in the future, but...I do not look for another year like 1937.”

The younger generation of Manning sons served during World War I and the next generation served in World War II. The collection includes correspondence of the sons and their friends. Samuel Phillips Manning (1926-1999) served in World War II and the Korean conflict. Between his two periods of military service he earned an

A.B. degree with honors in political science from the University of North Carolina. He later attended law school at the University of South Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1954.

Sam Manning practiced law in Spartanburg, S.C., and in 1967 was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives where he served until 1982. The collection documents his passionate devotion to the history of his native state. Sam led the movement to protect and preserve the Cowpens National Battlefield and Musgrove's Mill. He had an equal passion for the environment, and in 1974 he introduced legislation to create the Heritage Trust Program. When the bicentennial of the American Revolution was celebrated in 1976, Manning served as state vice chairman of the South Carolina Bicentennial Commission. He conducted research in the South Caroliniana Library and was a faithful supporter of the University South Caroliniana Society. Following the annual meeting of the organization in 1962, Manning received a letter from R. Beverley Herbert complimenting him on his remarks in response to the address by Avery Craven: "I was a little afraid that someone might speak out publicly in reference to what Dr. Craven said as I think Dr. Craven has, on the whole, been helpful to our Southern traditions." Craven's book on Edmund Ruffin, Herbert noted, "changed my thinking. I had become too intolerant of the Southern fire eaters and hot heads but his book convinced me that any reasonable people would have felt their safety lay in leaving the Union rather than staying in it." Furthermore, "the complete unfairness and intolerance of the North in reference to segregation at the present time confirms my judgment in justifying the course that was taken before the Civil War" (11 May 1962).

The family and business correspondence, plantation and farm records, letterbooks, financial statements of textile companies, and labor contracts that constitute the major units of the William Sinkler Manning archive are a significant resource for anyone studying South Carolina history from 1865 to the post-World War II period.

Addition, 1875-1888, to Benjamin Harper Massey Papers

One hundred twenty manuscripts, 1875-1888 and undated, papers of York County (S.C.) Democratic politician Benjamin Harper Massey (1819-1888) have expanded the Massey collection to nearly six hundred manuscripts. The new material adds even more political material dealing with the end of Reconstruction and Wade Hampton's administration as governor. Much of it consists of correspondence from job seekers wanting Massey's support for political appointments or elective office.

During the pivotal election of 1876 when Democrats were fighting for control of the state, L.B. Stephenson wrote Massey from Flat Rock, N.C., "Politics are at high water mark and every effort will be made to carry the election in this County [Kershaw], but to do so will require very hard work and a good deal of intimidating. We will have to overcome a majority of 500 or 600. Some few negroes are joining the Democratic party and a great many would but they are afraid of other negroes who threaten them very strong."

Ten years later, South Carolina Democrats were still celebrating the Hampton revolution, as indicated by a letter, 8 October 1886, from J.S. Verner of Walhalla (Oconee County, S.C.). Verner and Massey were discussing a planned reunion for members of the "Wallace House," which was to occur on the tenth of November.

Apparently Massey's work as a legislator involved oversight of the Columbia Canal along the Congaree and Broad Rivers. On 29 March 1882, Thomas B. Lee, the engineer on the project, reported: "I have completed the field work of the survey for the proposed canal and have been during this week and am now, engaged making an estimate of the cost of the work. I have directed my attention first to the selection of a proper place for the dam. I find the best place to be just above the upper lock. This place is best because the whole cost of the improvement will be materially less than to build lower down.... I am informed by Col. Lipscomb Supt S.C.P [Thomas J. Lipscomb, superintendent of the state penitentiary] that there are hands that can be placed on the work at any time.... The plans are not determined on and there is little or no work within one mile of the Penitentiary that can be done without interfering with the present canal."

During the 1884 national election, John James Hemphill of Chester, S.C., ran for his second term as U.S. Congressman. On 3 November, he wrote Massey to discuss election strategy: "I am informed that some of the registration certificates in your County do not designate the *residence* but only the *township* of the voter. Notwithstanding this the man *cant* vote if he has changed his *residence* since the last election although he may be in the same township. A change of residence necessitates a change of certificate. Please see that this class of voters is challenged. We are going to have a hard fight & will need all the votes possible."

During the 1886 election, some aspirants for office sensed that Congressman Hemphill might be vulnerable in his bid for a third term. "The impression here seems to be that Hemphill will not get the nomination," wrote James C. Coit of

Cheraw, S.C. "The papers say he will have opposition from York and I hear the people of Lancaster are not pleased with his course upon the silver question. I am opposed to his views on that question and would be opposed to the election of anyone who favors any measure tending to contract the currency. In my opinion the increasing poverty of our people and the general depression of business is mainly due to the contraction of the currency, and the legislation of Congress in the establishment of the National Banking System." Predictions of Hemphill's defeat proved premature, however, and he went on to serve three additional terms in Congress.

Some letters reflect contemporary attitudes toward alcohol consumption. On 14 September 1886, C.M. Green of Blacksburg (Cherokee County, S.C.), explained that among his other qualifications for the South Carolina House of Representatives, "I will say to you that I have not touched a drop of whiskey in six or seven years, and am resolved never to use it any more."

Unfortunately his sobriety did not secure him a place in the York County delegation. In 1887, W.A. Fewell of Rock Hill, S.C., wrote Massey: "Through some of my friends much to my surprise sorrow and shame I learn that I grossly insulted you at the picnic in Ebenezer yesterday [4 July 1887] while under the influence of *cursed whiskey*. I remember not one word I said and write beseeching you to pardon me for anything I may have said."

The accession also includes a small cache of letters, 1887-1888, from Monsignor D.J. Quigley, vicar general of the Catholic Diocese of Charleston, soliciting Massey's aid to administer the estate of Quigley's brother-in-law, Patrick J. Murray. According to a power of attorney dated 17 September 1887, the Murray estate contained a town lot in Fort Mill, S.C., and 433 acres on nearby Sugar Creek. In a letter of 26 September, Quigley alluded to boyhood associations in the Fort Mill area: "I would like to get my gun shot bag and powder horn. They are all in that room and are my property.... These are the relics of my youth and for that reason I would wish again to possess them." On 18 May 1888, Quigley mentioned that he had lately returned from a trip to Europe, and on 4 December (just three weeks before Massey's death), he reported, "I have been repairing my residence which was considerably injured by the Earthquake [of 31 August 1886]."

“Resolutions of the Senior Class... 1846," Presented to Isaac Hugh Means

Manuscript, 1846, “Resolutions of the Senior Class South Carolina College 1846” bearing the name Isaac H[ugh] Means was issued just prior to commencement by a committee of his classmates charged with planning a five-year reunion on commencement day 1851.

On that occasion it was to be the responsibility of each graduate “to give a sketch of his History from the time of Graduation up to the time of meeting and also of any absent member with whose history he may be acquainted.” An orator and alternate were to be “immediately elected to deliver an address to the meeting,” and each member was to communicate news of the death of any classmate. Each member of the graduating class was to be presented “a copy of these Resolutions in pamphlet form signed by the Class in Alphabetical order.”

The resolutions are signed by members of the committee “appointed to make all necessary preparations for the meeting” - H[amilton] G[aillard] Witherspoon, A[lbert] A. Morse, John K[ing] Jackson, William B[lackburn] Wilson, John C[hestnut] Lang, L[adson] L[awrence] Fraser, and H[enry] T[homas] Moore - and each member of the graduating class.

William R. Medlin Papers, 1856-1929

Fifteen manuscripts and three manuscript volumes, 1856-1929, documenting the activities of Marlboro County, S.C., native William R. Medlin (ca. 1827-ca. 1866) include tax receipts, a volume related to the settlement of his estate, and two diary volumes kept in 1856 and 1857.

While the diaries contain routine entries describing weather, agricultural matters, the building of a house and barn, social and religious activities, and deaths they also provide details regarding trips made by Medlin from South Carolina to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi for the purpose of selling slaves. On the first of these trips, Medlin left Harleesville on 4 January 1856 and arrived in Chehaw, Alabama, on the eighth of the same month. While in Alabama, Medlin sold nine slaves. He spent the majority of his time there camped on the property of an individual named Gordan, just outside Chehaw.

Medlin left Gordan's on 28 January 1856 and traveled by wagon to Montgomery where he stayed until 6 February 1856. He arrived at Cheraw by train on the ninth and returned home the following day. While on this trip, two slaves, Lewis and

Eliza, escaped on 12 January 1856. The next day Medlin noted that he “Went to Chehaw to hunt Lewis & Eliza,” and on 19 January 1856 reported that he “got Lewis and Eliza to the camp & Straighend them.” Eliza and a woman named Amanda were sold to an individual identified in the record as T. Phillips on 21 January for \$1500 although Medlin “took back Eliza from T. Phillips” on 5 February. Lewis was sold to “old Sanders” along with “Edmon” on 31 January for \$1850.

Medlin would travel west into Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi another five times during 1856 and 1857. These trips ranged from eight to sixty days, and business was carried on in a similar fashion to the first. He conducted his trade through a series of bonds and promissory notes. After his return from Alabama, he would spend a considerable amount of time traveling to various locales in northeastern South Carolina and southeastern North Carolina paying off bonds and notes that individuals held against him. These expenditures and earnings are detailed at the end of the 1857 diary.

Also included in the collection is an account book, 1866-1873, maintained by William Medlin’s widow, Catharine (b. ca. 1826), as administratrix of his estate. It includes entries detailing expenses for educating their children as well as paying off notes held against William Medlin.

Letter, 26 July 1862, from Christopher Gustavus Memminger to Gov. F.W. Pickens

Letter, 26 July 1862, of C[hristopher] G[ustavus] Memminger (1803-1888), written from Richmond, Virginia, on Confederate States of America Treasury Department letterhead to South Carolina Governor F[rancis] W[ilkinson] Pickens (1805-1869) addresses issues surrounding the collection of taxes from districts within the state that had been occupied in part by Union forces.

Memminger writes that it was his understanding, based upon Pickens’ communication of 15 July, that the state was “waiving any claim to abatement from the War Tax.” Pickens’ letter of 21 July, however, “encloses a statement from the Treasurer claiming a suspension of collections for five Parishes, the Books for which he says have been placed in the hands of the Collectors and whatever may be collected will be accounted for to the Confederate Government.”

“Such a division of jurisdiction was not contemplated by the Acts of Congress and would lead to much confusion,” Memminger argues. “If the State assumes the Tax, then she is entitled to make her own arrangements. But if she asks a suspension as to any portion, that portion remains for collection by the Confederate Government. The Parishes above referred to are only partially in the possession of the enemy and much of the Tax can be collected. But the assumption by the State led to the conclusion that the Confederate Tax Collectors were discharged from any further duty and the Books were all turned over to the State authorities.”

Given these circumstances, Memminger argues that Pickens should “persevere in the first arrangement, and pay the whole assessment and thus take to the State entire jurisdiction over the subject.”

Letter, 21 Dec. 1838, from John Blount Miller to Samuel L. Hinckley

Letter, 21 December 1838, of John B[lount] Miller, Sumterville [Sumter, S.C.], addressed to Samuel L. Hinckley, Northampton, Massachusetts, discusses family business and legal affairs with his nephew and niece, including the marriage of portrait artist William Harrison Scarborough (1812-1871), and adds to an cache of correspondence between Miller and Hinckley in the South Caroliniana Library’s collection of papers of the Miller, Furman, and Dabbs families.

This letter suggests that Miller had written previously to suggest that Henrietta, who apparently was expecting a child, prepare a will. “My object in mentioning the subject of a will to my dear Henrietta was not to give her any uneasiness or to improperly interfer[e] in her private affairs but only to call to her notice the matter & to suggest the propriety of making some provision for her Mother & Brother in case of her death which I trust will not happen in my day.”

After discussing other business matters, including dividends on U.S. Bank stock, Miller turns his attention to news of his own family. “My son William,” he wrote, “was married on the 14th Nov. last to Miss Louisa Eliz[abet]h DuBose & my daughter Miranda to Mr. Wm H Scarbrough on the 28th Nov. William is keeping house in Sumterville. Miranda has gone to Darlington. John is in D. in a store. Martha is there on a visit so we have only Thomas James & Susan with us we are lonely.”

In closing, Miller again alludes to his concern over Henrietta's affairs should she die intestate. "The instance of H. decease leaving a child & that C. dieing without issue & unmarried the father takes if there is no Brother or sister.... I shall feel anxious to hear from you...do write me but more especially after H. aucouchment."

Letters, 1839-1841, to James Mitchell & Son (Philadelphia)

Four letters, 1839-1841, document purchases of mill stones ordered by South Carolinians from the Philadelphia firm of James Mitchell & Son.

A letter of 4 January 1839 from Burwell Chick of Greenville places an order for a pair of French burr mill stones, specifying the dimensions to which they should be made, and directing that they be shipped to Charleston, S.C., in care of commission merchant Robert Caldwell. A pencil draft on the interior page of the letter provides the text of the reply from James Mitchell & Son, 19 January [18]39, informing Chick that the stones could not be shipped immediately as the river was closed and advising him to make other arrangements for payment since it would be troublesome for them to collect from Caldwell.

Two letters, 14 March and 26 May 1840, from R. & J. Caldwell, Charleston, order French burr mill stones and forward payment; and a 20 July 1841 letter from B.F. Smith of Charleston, S.C., orders Nova Scotia blue grit grindstones and references the firm's advertisement in the *Charleston Courier newspaper*.

Letter, 29 June 1861 from James Montgomery to Andrew Baxter Springs

Letter, 29 June 1861, of James Montgomery, written from Graniteville (Aiken County, S.C.) and addressed to A[ndrew] B[axter] Springs, Fort Mill (Lancaster County, S.C.), reports, "By order of the President," that "We are now ready to pay the Interest from July 1860 to July 1861 on the Scrip issued by the Graniteville Company" and indicates that payment would be made in the form of a check drawn upon "the Bank of the State in Charleston or the Bank of Hamburg."

A scrip dividend of ten percent was to accompany the check.

Letter, 4 Mar. 1861, from John Belton O'Neill to William Lawrence Mauldin

Letter, 4 March 1861, of John Belton O'Neill (1793-1863), written from Springfield, near Newberry, S.C., to his grandson William L[awrence] Mauldin, in Greenville, S.C.

O'Neill authorizes Mauldin to draw upon his scholarship and from the executor of Joab Mauldin whatever else was necessary to defray expenses at Furman University over and above his scholarship: "Present to Mr Judson my authority to enter University on my Scholarship...."

Edward Perry Passailaigue Papers, 1911-1962

Six manuscripts and one photograph album, 1911-1928, 1949, and 1962 relate primarily to Edward Perry "Dutch" Passailaigue's activities at the University of South Carolina prior to his graduation in 1915.

The album, containing one hundred three photographs, focuses on his football career at Carolina, including his participation in the 1912 victory over Clemson. Also included are team photos, 1911-1913, shots from the 1912 games versus Wake Forest and College of Charleston, pictures of the 1915 Wofford College team, of which Passailaigue was the coach, an image of the 1928 "N.C. State Fresh Squad," and views of campus life at the University of South Carolina, 1911-1915.

The collection also contains certificates associated with Passailaigue's membership in Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity (1912 and 1962) and diplomas from the University of South Carolina.

Letter, 20 May 1834, from Charles Cotesworth Pinckney to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Jr.

Letter, 20 May 1834, of C[harles] C[otesworth] Pinckney (1789-1865) written from Pendleton in upstate South Carolina to his son, C[harles] C[otesworth] Pinckney, Jr. (1812-1898) in Virginia, concerns efforts to call a priest as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton.

The Rev. William T. Potter had preached there and the congregation wished to engage his services, even if his tenure was only six months in duration. The elder Pinckney anticipated that Potter would accept the call and advised that his son, a seminary student at the Theological Seminary in Alexandria, need not make any further efforts on the church's behalf.

Pinckney agreed with his son's plan to spend his vacation in study before returning to South Carolina the following winter, and he noted that "a relaxation or apparent decay of even the semblance of religion at Santee... might render it impossible to re-establish the Church at all." To cover his son's added expenses, Pinckney promised to forward a check on the U.S. Bank at Washington that would include money from "Grandmother Elliott" for the "hire of Phillis for the past year."

Pinckney was pleased that the young man's interest in politics was declining and commented that he "found them incompatible with christian charity & brotherly love." The letter cautions his son to keep his mind "equally unbiased by Church politics" and comments on the partisanship that leads to claims that any one church is the true church to the exclusion of all others.

The elder Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a Charleston planter, served as lieutenant governor of South Carolina, 1832-1834. His son graduated from South Carolina College in 1831 and was ordained an Episcopal priest in 1836. He served St. James, Santee (near McClellanville, S.C.); Christ Church (Greenville, S.C.); and Grace Episcopal Church (Charleston, S.C.).

Plan of Organization of Pomona Granges (South Carolina), 1877

Printed "Plan of Organization of Pomona Granges, South Carolina," 1877.

This broadside reprints a list of ten rules and regulations to govern Pomona Granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, subordinate units dealing with community matters not addressed at a state level, as called for at a meeting of the State Grange, 8-9 February 1877, at which A.M. Aiken, William Hood, J.S. Hair, J.C.H. Rauch, and Worthy Master J.N. Lipscomb had been constituted as a committee to draft said rules and regulations.

Thomas Stephen Powell Papers, 1847-1849

Six letters, 18 July 1847-19 August 1849, written by Thomas Stephen Powell (1827-1882) to his younger brother, William Robert Powell (1831-1895), a schoolboy enrolled, as the letters progress chronologically, first at the Arsenal Academy (Columbia, S.C.) and then at The Citadel (Charleston, S.C.). Both brothers, children of journeyman painter and artisan Thomas Powell and Mary Ann Atherfold Powell, were from Greenville, S.C. The elder, a portrait painter, was traveling throughout northwestern Georgia and Alabama at the time he penned these letters to his sibling. The younger brother, the only one of the five Powell children to attend college, graduated from the Military College of South Carolina in 1851 with a degree in civil engineering.

The earliest of the letters, written from Clarksville, in Habersham County, Georgia, on 18 July 1847 was addressed by Thomas to William while his younger brother was still living in Greenville, S.C. "There are a goodly number of boarders here at present," Thomas wrote, "all of them, myself & one other excepted, persons picked up about this state to go to Mexico in less than two months." Powell had been that morning "to hear a converted Roman Catholic priest preach. His name is Maloney & he is a Presbyterian & agent for a Society in New York I think, called the American Protestant Society, the object of which is, to send out & support converted Catholic priests as missionaries among Catholics, each to settlements of emigrants of their own nation in America, as, a German missionary is sent to preach to German Catholics in the German language, a French convert among the French Catholics in America in their language &c. &c. This gentleman is a Frenchman by birth, but officiated as priest principally in Switzerland I believe. He married in America & has traveled over a considerable portion of the union I believe, as colporteur & preacher. He is a very gentlemanly-looking man, tall & spare built. He selected his text from Isaiah, where Christ is spoken of as being destitute of comeliness & after making a few rambling remarks in very broken English, he made a prayer & afterwards a kind of lecture concerning the nature of Romanism & the fearful increase of Roman Catholics in the United States annually, & the means of decreasing their number. His language was very broken & his remarks very scattering & distant."

Six months later, when Thomas Stephen Powell again wrote, on 30 January 1848, he was in Cass County, Georgia, and William a student at the Arsenal Academy in Columbia, S.C. The older Powell offered brotherly advice, counseling William to

stay in school and persevere lest he prove a disappointment to their parents and those who had put forward his name for admittance. "I am glad that you are resolved to try to be found worthy of remaining in the Institution," Thomas wrote, "as the exhibition of improper conduct, or the want of persevering, application in the discharge of those duties and tasks which constitute the ordeal through which you must pass, might result in your expulsion, which would, doubtless, lower you in the estimation, not only of those gentlemen who made application for your admittance, but also in the estimation of many of those nearer and more valued acquaintances and friends, the loss of whose good opinion might be very injurious to you in time to come, and tend greatly to paralyse your efforts at the present time."

By 7 July 1848, Thomas Powell was in Floyd County, Georgia, and quipped about having "sought a temporary home in the eternal city of north-western Georgia - Rome." His "painting room" was on the top of the highest hill on the second floor of the Floyd County court house, and "although I have not commenced work here yet," the letter makes passing references to those who were sitting for portraits.

The letter also provides details of the local Fourth of July festivities. "The barbecue...held on the 4th...was opened with prayer by a gentleman named Carr - which prayer was succeeded by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by the young physician, whose likeness I came to take; after which a song was sung; which was composed by the said Mr. Carr, and called Independence; after which an address was pronounced by a Mr. Brown, a store keeper living on the spot. This was succeeded by a short, but patriotic appeal, from a young lawyer...named Hemphill. After which the crowd dispersed, and proceeded males and females in separate companies to two different tables, where, after remaining half an hour or three quarters; during which some ate to gluttony and carried away (if stealing deserves the name) all they could lay hands on, and others received an excessive warming from the heat, but were far from being filled; they proceeded again to their seats at the stand, where a number of toasts were read to them; some of which were highly complimentary to the American people...."

The letter writer notes that another portrait artist, a "young man Clark, who was in Greenville with a Daguerreotype apparatus when I was there, has been here, but was about leaving when I came. I was introduced to him...and went to his room, where he showed me several pictures in his line...."

Powell was still in Rome, Georgia, at the time he wrote again, 1 October 1848. He had returned there in early September after visiting Cedar Valley in Paulding County, Georgia, "and was immediately engaged to paint [a] banner for the Whigs of Rome," over which he had labored longer than expected owing to the fact that he "had to grind paint as well as paint the banner." The banner was commissioned for use at a political meeting in Atlanta and "had on one side the head of Genl Zachary Taylor, with his name worded as above, and under it, the words Constitution - 47th Senatorial District."

Powell had been engaged to paint another political banner, he reported on 16 January 1849. "Since I last wrote to you I have had to work on Sunday again," he complained, "which was owing to the work being wanted by a certain time. It was a banner for the Sons of Temperance, and the ladies of the town made it; and as it was not made till 3 or 4 days previous to the time it was to be used, I was of necessity compelled to work on Sunday, or not have it finished in time, as the Society marched in procession to the Rome Baptist Church when addresses were delivered. This was on Christmas Day."

William apparently had wished his elder brother "success in obtaining a wife" but Thomas was noncommittal in his response: "I have no particular desire to get one.... As to my proficiency in becoming a ladies man, I am sorry to say that what with travelling about, attention to business, fondness for my own favorite pursuits &c. &c. I am, I believe, very little altered from what I was when you last saw me." "O brother," he continued, "when I consider how vast is the knowledge & skill requisite to make a good painter, how feeble my powers, how shallow my attainments, is it surprising that my best efforts, my best affections & all my powers are more or less firmly bound together and concentrated upon this; and even then how feeble, how powerless I am!"

Cholera, he wrote, was reportedly raging in New Orleans, New York, Montgomery, Alabama, and possibly as near as Columbus, Georgia, and Charleston, S.C. "Whether it be true or false," he advised, "you cannot do better than live an orderly life, as I have often heard say that disease is more apt to thin the ranks of the vicious than of the moral, & by vicious, I mean those who indulge in drinking spirituous liquors, indulging with women, segar smoking, tobacco chewing, snuff taking, Intemperate eating, and irregularity in sleeping &c. &c."

The final letter of the group was written on 19 August 1849 from Warsaw, Sumter County, Alabama, and suggested that Thomas Stephen Powell's next move would be "30 or 40 miles toward home," with the express hope that he might see his brother again in less than two and a half years.

Letter, 24 Mar. 1839, from E.H. Preston to Mary Ann Hitchcock

Letter, 24 March 1839, from E.H. Preston, in Edgefield, S.C., to Mary Ann Hitchcock, in Hitchcocksville, Connecticut, explains that Mrs. Preston had not written earlier since she had not known whether to address her letter to Mrs. Hitchcock to Cazenovia, New York, or Hartford or Hitchcocksville, Connecticut, and further congratulates Mrs. Hitchcock on the birth of a second son.

Mrs. Preston reports that she was "engaged in a small school in Edgefield Dist. S.C." with nine students. She was boarding with the family of Benjamin Gallman, a wealthy planter, "who has been very kind to me together with all the family." Mrs. Gallman had asked Mrs. Preston to express her love and best wishes to Mrs. Hitchcock, although the two had never met, and "she says I must tell you that I am not half so bad off as you suppose, for that I am 'right here in a yankee town, surrounded by my friends, and if I would suffer them that they would fairly worship me.'"

The letter speaks further of the generosity of the Gallman family in providing for her needs. Mrs. Preston expected to be in Connecticut by the middle of May or first of June. Among other Northern correspondents mentioned is a man identified only as Dow who had given up the mercantile business and was "manufacturing cabinet furniture at Spencer Huggins' old stand."

Mary Ann Preston Hitchcock was the second wife of Lambert Hitchcock (1795-1852). Presumably she and E.H. Preston were sisters-in-law. The letter mentions Mr. Preston but does not identify him by given name.

Paul Quattlebaum Papers, 1834-1904

Forty-one manuscripts, 1839-1904, and four manuscript volumes, 1834-1889, reveal something of the remarkable life and work of Paul Quattlebaum (1812-1890), a public official, gunsmith, and entrepreneur of Lexington District, S.C.

A resident of Pinarea plantation near Lightwood Creek, Paul Quattlebaum was the son of John and Metee Burkett Quattlebaum and husband of Sarah Caroline Jones

Prothro, widow of Samuel Prothro. During a long and distinguished militia career, he served as captain, First Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, during the second Seminole War; captain in the Lexington Guard and colonel in the Fifteenth Regiment, 1839-1843; and brigadier general, Third Brigade, ca. 1843-1853. He was the proprietor of a lumber business, flour mill, and rifle works; served in the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1840-1843, and the South Carolina Senate, 1848-1851; was a signer of the Ordinance of Secession; and held other positions of public trust, including terms as commissioner of free schools for Lexington District and director of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Paul Quattlebaum's daughter Claudia Josephine married Thomas Furman Brodie, senior member of the firms of T.F. Brodie & Company, lumber manufacturers and dealers, and Brodie & Company, cotton factors, Charleston.

Included among the papers are a pocket size manuscript volume, 1839-1845, containing accounts for sales of lumber with the names Paul Quattlebaum and Balaam Gunter and an 1841 "Beef List" with distribution record for meat butchered; an account of day labor on Lightwood Creek, 1845, with the names of hands and account for days worked; an undated broadside advertisement for T.B. Aughtry & Co., 162 Main Street (Columbia, S.C.), T.B. Aughtry and W.F. Jones, proprietors; and bills from the following mercantile establishments: Scott & Player (Columbia, S.C.); S.N. Hart, Simons Brothers, and Alfred B. Mulligan of Charleston, S.C.; J.P. Brodie of Leesville, S.C.; and U.X. Gunter, L.D. Cullum & Co., and Meritt & Plunkett of Batesburg, S.C.

There are also accounts with Adalena, widow of Eldridge Quattlebaum, and crop liens and bills of sale executed between William Westmoreland and tenant farmers on Paul Quattlebaum's land.

A letter of 12 January 1880 from M. Gregg, Charleston, refers to necklaces, earrings, and watch guards woven of human hair and tells of a whale captured in Charleston harbor, the skeleton of which was to be placed in the museum. Another, 26 September 1888, from South Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture A.P. Butler concerns Quattlebaum's shipment of five gallons of wine and encloses a "Free For Exposition" shipping tag. Still others include 18 September [18]88, written by W[illiam] Westmoreland from Samaria and giving results from the Aiken convention in polling between Tillman, Aldrich, and Henderson; 23 August 1888, from A.P. Butler to Paul Quattlebaum, noting that the Department of Agriculture would be exhibiting products of the state at the Augusta Exposition in October and

soliciting “any specimens of fruit that you can conveniently contribute for the purpose named”; and correspondence, 1889, of D.J. Griffith, Lewiedale, concerning sales of guano and other agricultural products.

A printed circular letter, 15 October 1889, signed by J.M. Rusk, Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., asks postmasters to distribute a circular requesting statistical information re acreage and agricultural products - corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, hay, and cotton.

Bound volumes include an account book, 1834-1862, with records for the hire of African American slaves, sales of rifle barrels and other gun parts, construction of rafts on which to transport lumber down river, materials and labor used in constructing a house, hogs butchered, accounts of Paul Quattlebaum as guardian of Samuel M. Prothro, “No. of Slaves owned 1st Oct. 1849,” and “Births of Negroes,” 1830-1857 and 1859-1864.

An order book, 1873, constitutes a record of lumber sales for Paul Quattlebaum & Co. An account book, 1870-1889, labeled on the front cover “Brodie & Co’s Blotter No. 2...,” contains personal and agricultural accounts and records of Paul Quattlebaum, 1878-1889, including a record of wine sold and saw mill production and sales and brief notations on constructing and stocking a fish pond. Records, 1 April-30 September 1870, are in a different hand.

A separate volume, 1867-1874, with accounts taken from Thomas Furman Brodie & Co.’s books also includes a copy of the Court of Common Pleas of Charleston County case Olive Hudgins v. Paul Quattlebaum as administrator of the estate of Thomas F. Brodie, deceased, and R.R. Hudgins and H.C. Hudgins. Pasted into the volume are examples of the letterhead of Paul Quattlebaum & Co., Charleston, lumber manufacturers, successors to R.R. Hudgins & Co., and Brodie & Co., Charleston, cotton factors and commission merchants, T.F. Brodie, R.R. Hudgins, and H.C. Hudgins, proprietors.

Letter, 24 Nov. 1913, from Julius H. Rast to John D. Cappleman

Letter, 24 November 1913, written by J[ulius] H. Rast (b. ca. 1879) from Charleston, S.C., to attorney J[ohn] D. Cappleman in the same city, discusses settlement of the “Hethington Judgement.”

The letterhead stationery on which the message was written advertises "The Army Cycle Manufacturing Company, Agents For Apperson, Buick, E-M-F, and Flanders," J.H. Rast, manager.

Addition, 1754-1800, to the Richardson Family Papers

Seven items, 3 April 1754-12 April 1800 augment the Library's collection of manuscript materials relating to the Richardson family, chiefly through papers documenting land owned by Richard, John, and William Richardson in old Craven County, S.C., on the south side of the Wateree River.

A notable transaction is the 4 January 1785 conveyance of real estate from William Richardson (1743-1786) and Ann (1750-1810), his wife, of Camden District, S.C. to John Rutledge (1739-1800) of Charleston for eleven hundred pounds sterling. Rutledge purchased for that sum two plantations in Craven County on the south side of the Wateree River, one consisting of three hundred acres and the other of one hundred fifty acres. Besides bounding on the river and vacant lands, the former tract was bordered on one side by land of James Michie, while the latter tract was bordered by a Mr. Brown. The seals of William and Ann Guignard Richardson are still intact. Because William Richardson died the following year, his handwriting was later verified by Gen. Zachariah Cantey (1759-1882). Witnesses to the document were Elizabeth Fley and Isham Moore. However, it was not "sworn to and subscribed" until 2 February 1809, by which time Elizabeth Fley had become Elizabeth Ioo and not come back...What a time that was to live (especially if you were a kid)...Saturday morning tv was a trip with Woody Woodpecker, Bugs Bunny, The Pink Panther and all those Hanna Barbera cartoons...Ping pong table in the garage, air hockey table in the dining room and monthly issues of Famous Monsters Of Filmland and Castle Of Frankenstein on the magazine rack at 7-11 and Osco...Fun, fun times...

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Also appearing in the collection is a 10 January 1784 letter from William Richardson to Col. Joseph Kershaw (1727-1791) requesting a meeting to deliver titles to lots in the town of Camden, S.C., from Col. Joseph Habersham (1751-1815), "in conformity to your agreement with him of the 2d May 1783. I have to request that you will appoint a time and place to receive them, this evening if convenient as I wish to depart tomorrow morning. Some of your late conduct which has come to my knowledge puts it totally out of my power to wait on you at your house so that you'll excuse my desiring a meeting for the above purpose."

William Drayton Rutherford Papers, 1840-1899

"...promise me darling to destroy my letters, I cannot endure the thought of having my letters read by any one but my own dear husband - and they might get misplaced or lost and the Yankees get them in that way," Sallie Fair Rutherford wrote on the 22nd of April 1862 from Newberry, S.C., to her newlywed husband, Confederate Army officer William Drayton Rutherford, who was deployed to a far-away battlefield in Virginia. Loathe to destroy such an intimate link with home and

hearth, Rutherford disobeyed Sallie and in so doing preserved not only his wife's correspondence but her memory, a decision that provides an opportunity for new understanding of the activities of this upstate South Carolina family and their wide circle friends and relatives.

This unit of one hundred forty-eight items added to the papers of William Drayton "Drayt" Rutherford (1837-1864) provides more insight into the people and themes represented elsewhere in personal papers relating to the family at the Library. The bulk of the collection dates to 1860-1869 and documents the Civil War years of Rutherford, his wife, and other family members in the years following his death in battle.

Further supporting the study of Rutherford's life prior to his military service, these papers include travel letters from Great Britain and Europe and other items reflecting leisure activities in the Palmetto State during the late antebellum period. Letters of Sallie Fair shed light upon the lives of her family and school friends with whom she became acquainted while enrolled at South Carolina Female Collegiate Institute at Barhamville near Columbia, S.C. Wide ranging in theme, the new addition covers such subjects as Rutherford's Civil War service; the presence of African American slaves in Confederate encampments, including the travels of Rutherford's manservant, Jim, between Virginia and South Carolina; the controversy over the presentation of a regimental flag to the Third South Carolina Infantry Regiment; outbreaks of smallpox and yellow fever; women's opinions about secession, war, and the postbellum social order; and social activities of college students in South Carolina and Maryland during the 1890s.

As a young man, Rutherford enrolled in The Citadel and attended South Carolina College, but he completed his education in Germany. Prior to his departure for Europe later that year, Rutherford wrote a letter, 18 January 1860, from Union to Sallie Fair, enrolled then in her final year at South Carolina Female Collegiate Institute. Explaining that his removal to Union, S.C., was an effort to avoid the ever present reminders of her in Newberry, S.C., the pining young man told of hunting, billiards, and time in the presence of a young woman who planned to join Sallie at school: "I have been Heaven only knows *how* lonely since you left Newberry.... In weariness of heart I have fled... but alas! How can I flee from that which is ever present! Even now when I am in the exercise of my present employment (fox hunting) in the company of a charming young lady (Miss Carrie Gist) memory is busy with the past and I but half enjoy the present."

Rutherford documented his subsequent overseas travels of 1860 in enthusiastic detail, relaying impressions of Edinburgh, Scotland, and sites associated with the works of Sir Walter Scott, a favorite author, as well as of the continent during his time touring Germany and the Rhine River valley. In an incomplete letter dated 8 September 1860, Rutherford noted the charms of Scotland and its relatively quiet Edinburgh, which he preferred to the tumult of London. Comparing the buildings of the University of Edinburgh to the campus of South Carolina College, he reported: "It was quite a relief to escape from the incessant din of so populous a city as *London*, to the more relaxed but no less distinguished *Queen* of Scottish towns, the famous Edinburgh or *-boro!* Of course I visited the *College* where genius has been alike created, developed & nurtured. It is a square block of buildings in the heart of town, not half as Classic as old *S.C. College Campus*." This letter also reflects Rutherford's affinity for the works of Sir Walter Scott, particularly in his descriptions of locations associated with Scott's *Lady of the Lake* and *Rob Roy*.

After arriving on the continent, Rutherford met with other touring South Carolinians in Paris, including Richard I. Manning, Alfred English Doby, and Willie Taylor, all of whom traveled with him to Berlin. While sojourning there, Rutherford updated Sallie on 8 November 1860 about travels with his friendly cohorts, their romantic attachments or lack thereof, and his unfavorable impressions of the people of the German states, although he admired the landscapes of the region during a cruise on the Rhine. Rutherford also commented on the local population and his lodging in Berlin, where he stayed "with an old woman who rejoices that I can't speak a word of german, allowing her the full use of her only unfaded faculty, her tongue, since she has to discuss the 'pro & con' of all her propositions. I can't say that I fancy the Dutch people. They are insufferably ugly, dirty & careless, but kind & rather agreeable. The female portion have fine complexions, but dress badly, walk badly, have bad teeth & therefore look badly. They are eminent in that last defect—defective teeth! Half that you meet in the street have '*to gum it*' they never think of having a false one! They are honest; preferring *ugliness* to *deception*, and the men are oh! Horrible! So that my dearest friend you need not fear my falling in love with *eithersex*, men or women! Well a thought of you has made me forget all my misery solitude & home sickness.... The Romance of being in Europe is all humbug!" Rutherford intended to remain in Europe through 1861, although his travel plans were contingent in part upon the cessation of hostilities between warring regions in Italy.

Had her family approved, Sallie Fair might also have enjoyed a grand tour in Europe thanks to her uncle Elisha Young Fair who served as U.S. Minister to Belgium, 1858-1861. In a letter of 26 July, dating perhaps to 1859, Sallie's aunt Martha W. Fair, who had just returned to Brussels, lamented the absence of Sallie's company: "I deeply regret, for your own good, as well as for my own pleasure, that your Mama and Grand Mama lacked the courage to give you up at least for one year." Perhaps the increasing sectional tensions of the late antebellum years contributed to the reluctance of Sallie's family to allow her to travel.

In the months following the secession of South Carolina in December of 1860, optimistic Confederates celebrated in various ways. A letter of 21 February 1861, written by one of Sallie's friends, is the first of several missives revealing women's views of the upcoming conflict. Columbia resident Charlotte "Lottie" Reynolds regretfully declined Sallie's offer of a visit, as "the times are now exciting" and her parents did not want her to travel "until there is certainly no prospect of War. There seems to be every possibility of some fighting." She discussed the contemporary political situation at Fort Sumter and described celebrations at South Carolina College: "we all feel anxious and are kept in a state of continual suspense. I long to hear that the Fort has been given up sans fighting and I think that if they can not [be] taken peaceably, they should be taken by force of arm *immediately*. Tis shameful to allow [Major Robert] Anderson '*the noble hearted Southerner*' to occupy the Fort so snugly. We had quite a rejoicing in celebrating the joining of the 'Southern Confederacy.' The Students illuminated their buildings and fired off quantities of combustibles and as usual made more noise than any one else.... I feel so delighted to think that we are *entirely* different from the Yankees now. We have always (I am thankful to say) been opposite as a people; but now we have another government and will have no more to do with the *blessed* creatures."

During the first half of 1861, many in uniform shared that optimism. Writing on 24 April 1861, after mustering in Columbia, S.C., with the Third South Carolina Infantry Regiment, following a day of "that 'imposing spectacle'" of a "Dress Parade," Rutherford predicted, "I doubt if any one goes to Washington or Virginia. Our Regt may be disbanded very soon." This letter also represents the first of a number mentioning one of several enslaved African-American men working for soldiers in camp, in this case a slave named Harvey. Sad at his being separated from Sallie, Rutherford described his mood: "I should never smile again, But here comes the immortal Harvey to ask if I 'am writing to Miss Sallie,' and frowns fade

always before his impertinence.” Harvey asks Rutherford “to write to his wife, for whom... he seems to have a genuine attachment,” an arrangement to which Rutherford agrees and Sallie would “have the honor of perusing & communicating it.”

Some four months later, in a letter of 8 August 1861, Mary Butler Fair relayed news to her son William of the death of a house servant and asked him to “tell Harvey Lela was sick about a month. Dr Mayer attending her all the time. I took her in the house and nursed her all the time myself, but her disease was so stubborn there could be nothing done to relieve her.... I miss her very much and think now I will never get another little Negro.”

The Third Regiment arrived in Virginia in June with Rutherford serving as adjutant and several weeks later fought at First Bull Run, 21 July 1861. News of the battle quickly reached Newberry, where Sallie remained busy with other women in the community collecting food and clothing for soldiers and planning a concert as a fundraiser. Nonetheless, she complained in a letter of 24 July that “Miss Montgomery *consoled me* this evening by informing me that ‘They always *aimed* at the *Officers* & tried to kill as many of them as possible.’”

Rutherford survived that first major engagement and with his regiment moved from place to place in Virginia during 1861, even as many families had already lost loved ones. Sallie Fair received a letter from Harriet “Hattie” Powe in Cheraw, S.C., that mentions mutual friends visiting with her in late December 1861 and also reflects upon the first Christmas of the war. Hattie’s letter refers to the tradition on some plantations of allowing slaves time off from regular duties and obligations during the holiday. “We all have our trials, and this year has been an eventful one for us all,” she wrote on 27 December 1861. “Many hearts have been saddened and homes darkened by this terrible war. We have lived ages since last Christmas. So very many changes have taken place and I fear many are yet to occur.” What will we all do when peace shall have been declared? I fear I shall be a fit subject for the asylum so overjoyed will I be... .My Christmas has been much more pleasant than I had any right to hope for. Tis true we have had to wait on ourselves, for the holidays are given up entirely to the negroes.”

With the loss of her brother Robert in September 1861, Sallie Fair’s home became one of those darkened by loss. Younger brother Billy had enlisted in the Confederate Army at age fourteen in June 1861, but was sent home after several

months due to illness, and had returned to school at Arsenal Academy in Columbia, S.C., although he hoped soon to be back in the field. In an attempt to avoid another young casualty, Rutherford, Capt. James D. Nance, and other allies of Sallie's cause encouraged the young man to remain in school.

Nance's interest in Billy's future was only natural given the kinship between the Nances and Fairs. In a letter from Nance to Mrs. Mary Butler Fair, 14 August 1861, written from Vienna, Virginia, he assured her that he would encourage Billy to remain in school and expressed appreciation for her letter while at the same time alluding to his sorrow at the loss of his own mother at an early age: "I am touched by your tenderness in offering to supply, as far as you can, a mother's care and counsel. It has been many long years, amounting almost to my whole life, since I experienced the blessing of a mother's love & instruction. Times without number, in my life, have I deeply and bitterly mourned my great loss in being deprived of a good & affectionate mother's training, at so early an age."

This familial relationship may also explain the involvement of Sallie's mother, Mary Butler Fair, and several other Newberry women in the sewing of a flag for the regiment. Mention of this flag and the seamstresses' progress appears in several letters during 1861, including that of 7 November 1861, in which Sallie tells Dray that Mr. Pratt had visited her mother about a flag for the regiment. Unfortunately, Mrs. Fair's involvement became something of an embarrassment due to the behavior of the relative stranger chosen to deliver the flag to the regiment in Virginia. This young grifter collected three hundred dollars from the soldiers, promising to purchase supplies in Richmond, but he never returned and was apprehended in Charlottesville, Virginia.

By orders dated 14 May 1862, Rutherford was "constitutionally elected" major of the Third Regiment while the unit was stationed in New Kent County, Virginia. Even with his promotion and despite his close friendly relationship with Col. James D. Nance, Rutherford wrote of his strong difference of opinion with Nance on the issue of furloughs. In a letter dated 19 July 1862, penned from Camp Jackson to his wife, Rutherford expressed his despair with camp life, the unreliable nature of mail delivery, and the seeming inability to be granted a furlough. "I tell Jimmie that I can see no good reason now, while everything is so still, why I should not be permitted to see my dear wife," he lamented. Yet, "now they will not allow leaves of absence *even for sickness!* They require all sick to be sent to Hospitals or Deaths Hotel and allow furloughs only to badly wounded. So that matters grow worse

instead of better. But it is not the first sacrifice of feeling we have made for our unhappy country, and we must steel our hearts to the consequences of this miserable war.”

In July 1862, Rutherford was promoted to lieutenant colonel. That September he was captured by Union forces at South Mountain, west of Frederick, Maryland. Held prisoner of war in Baltimore, he recovered his health thanks to the plentiful resources of the Union doctors and was paroled on 14 October 1862, after which he returned to Newberry, S.C., for a short furlough. James D. Nance, wrote from near Winchester, Virginia, to congratulate Rutherford on his return from “Yankee land” and speculated on the extent of sympathy for the Confederate cause in Maryland. The letter, dated 28 October 1862, was penned on patriotic Confederate stationery and expresses Nance’s pleasure at hearing “you were splendidly treated... in Baltimore.”

In August 1863, Sallie delivered the couple’s first and only child, Kate. A letter written on 22 August 1863 by Mrs. M.D. Fair from Abbeville, S.C., to her sister-in-law Mary Butler Fair comments on the happy news, using a curious idiom and acknowledges the diminishing hopes for a Confederate victory: “Mary you might have known I would have been Yankee enough to have guessed the name, I well know the endearing attachment you entertain for the name of *Kate*... .how I envy every child its infancy, its unconsciousness of all the evils of these days of hor[r]id War. Until now I have looked & hoped for our ultimate success - but at present the horizon of the future seems so dark and impenetrable that at times I feel overpowered at the prospect.”

Rutherford typically spared his wife graphic descriptions of battle, so a letter of 26 April 1864, written from the vicinity of Gordonsville, Virginia, must have given her pause. He wrote that he and his men expected to go to the front at any time and suggested that the Union Army likely would seek retribution for the defeat at Henning, Tennessee, an atrocity reported in the Northern press as the Fort Pillow Massacre due to the slaughter of surrendering African-American soldiers at the hands of Confederate troops. Rutherford predicted, “if Grant succeeds, we will be pressed with a vigor that will strain all our resources, and persecuted with a fierceness almost barbarous. The Yankees seem to be quite infuriated over their defeat at Fort Pillow. May their pillow always be hard!” Rutherford offered another assessment of Grant’s prowess in a letter of 10 June 1864: “Grant is waiting for something, we do not know what, but leave all such matters to Genl Lee, who so

far, has been smart enough for him. Grant is generally regarded as the most dangerous antagonist yet sent against Genl Lee....”

Writing from Petersburg, Virginia, on 22 July 1864, Rutherford informed his wife of his promotion to colonel, plans to send Jim, his slave, home to South Carolina, and his efforts to secure a chaplain for the regiment: “I can not see now where I am to find a suitable man, who will accept... I would like to have a man of good education, liberal views, free address, one who would give tone to the men, elevate their sentiments and teach them to respect, if not to adopt religion. He ought to be an active man, to look after the sick, especially the wounded, visit the Hospitals and do many small acts of charity that are always waiting. One who is not willing to do all this is unfit for the place.” Rutherford also discussed his plans to send Jim home to Newberry to retrieve a new horse for his use, pending Jim’s recovery from the measles.

Although this collection further documents W.D. Rutherford’s travels with his regiment, it also includes a significant number of accounts of relocations of refugee civilians forced to move as the war progressed. A letter of 13 November 1861 from Sallie’s uncle Sam Fair in Columbia, S.C., optimistically notes the excitement from the recent occupation of Port Royal (Beaufort County, S.C.) by Federal troops, although he had “no great fears for our immediate safety, as a city, nor much for that of Charleston... .”

Two months later, another resident of Columbia noted new faces about town even though the population of South Carolina College had declined significantly. A letter from Kate, 29 January 1862, describes the capital city as a social center, where many strangers had adopted the habit of promenading the streets, and she compares it to a fashionable avenue in Charleston: “imagine it - King Street on a small scale.” Although enrollment at the college numbered around sixty students, “they are all quite young and are not ‘made so much of.’” During the early years of the conflict, comments on such war-related news often assumed a playful and humorous tone, as in a letter of 23 February 1862 to Rutherford in which Sallie reported the abrupt departure of her friend Hattie Powe after having received a telegram from her father: “it may be as Pa tried to make her believe - that Dr. Powe was afraid the Yankees would get up the river with their Gunboats and she would not be at home to receive them.”

While the war hastened many marriages, Rutherford felt that it delayed his, which was postponed until March of 1862, when he and Sallie Fair were wed in Newberry, S.C. Several of Sallie's friends were newly married as well, as referenced by the teasing Sallie received at the hands of Hattie Powe on 13 March 1862: "Now Sallie because you are going to be married, don't forget your friends who have not been so fortunate. Are you going to enlist for the war too? I reckon so, as wives are so crazy about their husbands." Perhaps Powe was only half joking, as their mutual friend Charlotte "Lottie" Reynolds McCord was by this time living with friends in St. Paul's Parish, only two miles away from the camp of her husband, Capt. Cheves McCord, on the Stono River. In her letter of 16 March 1862, McCord acknowledged that she was quite near the Yankees, but she planned to stay until the fight was over. "I think it is useless for me to go to Richmond," she wrote. "I would like to go with him to Manassas but that is impossible."

Mrs. McCord proved the exception. Most civilians traveled great lengths to escape the front lines of battle. In a letter written on 19 May 1862 from Richmond, a correspondent identified only as Benson mentioned the reorganization of the regiment and predicted that Newberry, S.C., would shortly be overrun with refugees from Charleston and the seacoast. Sallie wrote to her husband on 16 September 1864 of meeting a refugee soldier while in Union District, S.C., teasing Drayt, "I almost lost my heart again but he was a Charlestonian and I cannot like them much...." Another letter, written several days later, 22 September 1864, took a more serious tone, as Drayt replied to her request for an evacuation plan should the need arise. Writing from a camp near Rapidan, Virginia, Rutherford mentioned the fall of Atlanta, the rumored deaths of Confederate leaders John Hunt Morgan and John Singleton Mosby, and the defeat of Jubal Early in the Shenandoah Valley. However, he rejected her idea of fleeing towards a Confederate Army camp: "May you be spared the necessity my darling of ever quitting that house on account of the enemy.... My advice to you is to keep the carriage and horses ready and when the raid gets into Edgefield to take the road towards the upper country. Go to Union and if they come in that direction go still further up to Dick Gists, or any where on an obscure road. Raids always follow a public road and you would feel about as safe with old Mistress Caldwell as any where else. How would you like to be in a City besieged by an enemy, as may be the case with Richmond, with shells bursting over your head, and setting fire to houses all around you?"

William Drayton Rutherford was killed in October 1864 at Hupp's Hill near Strasburg, Virginia. Among the letters of condolence Sallie received from friends and family is a note, written on 13 November, by one widow to another, in which Mrs. E.A. Marshall of Abbeville commented, "It is useless...for me to refer to the glorious death of your noble Husband, being too, a subject upon which I dare not trust myself."

Many letters discuss the challenges faced by former planters in adjusting to the new social order and economic realities of Reconstruction. Sallie Rutherford's correspondence from the period includes a few items that mention the presence of African-American soldiers, including a letter of 31 August 1865 written from Prospect Hill, near Greenville, S.C. "The garrison at Greenville consists of Yankee negroes, [and] natives of Charleston and Beauford Districts," it states. "They are [a] much cleaner looking set than we have at home." And although she had been into town only twice, the writer observed that "Greenville looks quite natural..."

Several letters address conditions in the South Carolina low country. Fannie H. Trenholm, a frequent correspondent, described recent events in Charleston in her letter of 20 January 1866 and assessed the annual St. Cecilia's Ball as a success, but most letters describe far more grim scenarios. That written by W.M. Lawton to Mary Butler Fair on 2 February 1866 describes the social unrest and race relations along the coast, the difficulty in resuming occupancy of his land from resident freedmen, and the dire straits faced by everyone: "I have two houses in this place and two places in the country, a farm in Abbeville and my plantation in Beaufort District with not a building on it, and there is no selling real estate here at any price... I am too old to plough and we low country people are ruined effectively. My Brother, James, sold his plantation on James Island for \$40.000 of the confederate money and he is now a poor man with a large family residing at Summerville... we see no prospects to hope or encourage us as to the future. I strive to hope on, and keep up my spirits."

The complications inherent in resolving legal and financial issues, particularly the resolution of debts bought in Confederate currency at inflated war-time prices, are suggested by an undated draft of a letter directed to "My Dear Brother" discussing efforts to collect a note against W.D. Rutherford's estate that had been "hawked about the streets" until purchased by a third party, apparently a relative. Outrage at the matter provoked the stern tone of this letter: "...I little expected you would turn out to showing the paper of one who left to his child nothing but his sword which he

wore when he fell at the head of his regiment. If some Jew Shylock had bought up the paper of one who gave his life for his country it would be [a] matter only of contempt but when one who shared the kindness where you come from, one you pretend[ed] to affectionate when living, it is [a] matter both of contempt and petty. It is a war note and even if the estate were in funds you would be entitled to but little if any thing."

Faced with such daunting prospects at home, many sought opportunity elsewhere, but continued to update those who remained behind in Newberry, S.C. Several letters document efforts of widows and other women to secure a living from farming or business elsewhere, often in a world with few men. A letter of 1 January 1867, written from Selma, Alabama, by a writer identified only as Sussie updates "Cousin Sallie" on the family's trip to Alabama, noting that their boat was delayed to load cotton for market. Lamenting the size of her mother's small home, crowded with a dozen children plus mothers and grandmothers, Sussie reported continued delays in efforts to assume possession of a nearby property, a site at which "everything has gone to ruin almost, the dwelling house hardly worth going into at all." The family planned to build a dog-trot or double log cabin, although the home would shelter few possessions as "furniture is so unusually high." She predicted that Sallie would see "mighty poor folks" when she visited the next winter.

Another cousin wrote to Sallie from Alabama on 9 April 1867. Calling herself a "woman of business," Elizabeth cited an obscure bit of weather folklore while writing about her small grocery business which she operated in one room of her leaky house. In addition to financial concerns, she feared the financial impact from a frost that devastated the local orchards, killing peaches and plums. She hoped to enjoy an apple harvest, barring another freeze; however, a neighbor predicted a killing frost on the 18th, sparking her to write, "when we have loud thunder in January we are certain to have a killing frost the same day of the month in April that he has noticed in past years."

Attorney Thomas Moorman of Marion, Arkansas, reported on his search for a new home and little interest in voter registration on 31 July 1867, noted his decision to relocate from Memphis, Tennessee, to Arkansas, where, he observed, "There is less drunkenness here than in Newberry," and commented on preparations for elections: "Registration is going smoothly on, under a Board made up of two well behaved Yankees, now citizens, and an old citizen of good sense and

respectability, who was a consistent Union Man. Five negroes are registering to one white man. A great many, both white and black take no interest in it.”

Even for those who remained in familiar haunts, life resumed some normalcy by the 1870s, as suggested in a letter from Fannie H. Trenholm, who wrote on 17 February 1871 from Charleston about preparations for a party celebrating a “crystal wedding,” apparently a fifteenth wedding anniversary: “I think a reception is a first rate idea, for there was a table set out with cake and wine but no other refreshments so one had the pleasure of seeing all their friends without the worry of a large supper table.... the floors were waxed and I feared a downfall, not having seen waxed floors for many a day.”

Along with rigid rules and rituals for entertaining, the Victorian era is also remembered for its elaborate funerary customs and monuments. A letter of 29 April 1871, signed by a correspondent identified only as Vinnie, reports that she was having some white rock burned and pounded into gravel for a gravesite and, if Sallie had no objections, she would like to cover “Brother Drayte’s” as well. Such an investment suggests that perhaps Sallie’s relatives had begun to enjoy a bit more disposable income by this time.

Surviving letters of the widowed Sallie Rutherford make no mention of Young John Pope, her late husband’s good friend, to whom Mrs. Rutherford was married in 1874. During the war, W.D. Rutherford had written his wife on 5 July 1864 encouraging her to entertain Pope during his furlough in Newberry and teasing that Pope enjoyed her company. In a letter of 12 November 1869, Fannie Trenholm pressed Sallie as to why she has not mentioned Pope and further urged her to “tell him I still indulge in vague chimerical visions about him. I have spoken to at least one d[o]z[en] young ladies about him.”

The union produced two daughters, Mary Butler Pope and Harriet Neville Pope. Although Y.J. Pope’s successful political and judicial career frequently kept him away from Newberry for long periods of time, occasionally his position provided his wife an opportunity for travel. His letter of 13 January 1892 informs Sallie of a meeting in Charleston to which wives were invited: “As it is near the time of the Floral Fair, I expect it would be a pleasant time for you to visit the ‘City by the Sea’ and then see how far the courtesies of the older times are to be over.” Although this collection includes few letters in Pope’s hand, one, 26 May 1899, describes the demonstration in court of a new x-ray machine.

Few items that post-date the 1860s touch upon matters of national news or politics, with the exception of two letters from the 1890s, one regarding planning for the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago and another acknowledging the impact of expanding agricultural development in Florida on farmers elsewhere. In a letter dated 20 July [18]92, Floride Cunningham wrote as a member of the South Carolina division of the "Board of Lady Managers" of the "World's Columbian Commission." This group solicited prominent women from each state to spark local interest in the exposition and to generate content to be exhibited in the Woman's Building, a pavilion planned for the White City. Cunningham expressed disappointment that Sallie had declined to serve as an officer at the state level, but inquired if Mrs. Pope would be willing to organize a World's Fair Club in Newberry. A printed pamphlet offering shares of stock to fund construction of housing for female visitors to the fair promotes the Woman's Dormitory Association's plan to provide accommodations for 5000 and pledges that donors would enjoy priority reservations in compensation.

Daughter Mary Butler Pope attended the Woman's College of Baltimore in the years just prior to her death in October 1893 at age sixteen. Her letters and those of her friends discuss social life and leisure activities for female students of the period. In a letter of October 1892, Mary Pope described for her father her attendance at a "sheet party." The evening featured masks, dancing, bobbing for apples, and a fortune teller. Although several letters to M.B. Pope gently scolded her for not writing more frequently, in another letter written from school, 16 November 1892, she described her vaccination against smallpox and urged that her grade report be signed and returned promptly so that she would escape punishment.

Two letters from friends in South Carolina describe college life closer to home. One, dated 11 February 1893, tells of student life at Williamston Female College, later Lander College: "The teachers are so good and sweet to us. I like them all. They eat at the same table with us and sleep in the college... I do like the way they teach here. Don't believe I could study any other way." Another undated item from the 1890s embossed with the seal of Wofford College was written by the "Illustrious Sons" and presented to the "Daughters of Aurora." The sheet features a short poem signed by W.M. Martin of the "Committee on Mineral Water" and hints at possible membership in a literary club or perhaps a fraternity.

Sea Island Company Account Book, 1866-1869

Manuscript account book, 1866-1869, of the Sea Island Company (renamed United States Cotton Company) lists invoices and appraisals of real estate, buildings, personal property, livestock, plantation supplies, and farming utensils of Gardener, Stewart, Muddy Creek, Lemington, Cherry Hill, and Rice Park plantations on Hilton Head and Port Royal Islands in Beaufort County, S.C.

Outside sources indicate that the Sea Island Company was composed of a group of investors who purchased confiscated plantation lands from the Federal government following the Civil War.

Harold Simmons Tate Papers, 1921-1981

Harold Simmons Tate (1903-1982) was, for most of his professional life, an educator who enjoyed a productive career as professor of Industrial Education at Clemson College from 1925 until 1941; but perhaps his most important work was done from 1945 until 1953 when he used his knowledge of textiles to advise the governments of several foreign countries - Japan, China, the Philippines, and Greece - on various questions and problems related to the textile industry.

First, he helped rebuild Japan's post-war industrial economy as head of the Textile Division on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's General Headquarters staff in Tokyo from 1945 until 1948. In May of 1948, he moved to Shanghai to serve as textile advisor to the Chinese Nationalist government, a position he held until the fall of Shanghai to the Communist forces eventually forced him to flee the country. He left China in September 1949, returned to the United States, and continued to act in behalf of the Nationalist Chinese as purchasing agent until August 1950.

At that time, he was awarded a Fulbright grant to serve as a visiting lecturer in vocational education in the Philippines for a period of nine months. Headquartered in Manila, he visited vocational education programs scattered throughout the country, gave lectures, and offered suggestions to improve both programs and facilities in schools. He also contributed several articles to Philippine educational publications.

When his Fulbright year ended in June 1951, he applied for and received an appointment as Textile Specialist in Greece with the Economic Cooperation Administration, an American agency that funneled aid to a country ravaged by its

post-World War II struggle against Communist insurgents. He spent two years there helping revive a moribund textile industry.

When his responsibilities ended in the fall of 1953, he returned to the United States and accepted a position at Fort Benning, Georgia, as educational advisor to the commandant of the U.S. Army Infantry School. That job combined his knowledge of educational theory with his extensive military experience and led to a productive fifteen years during which he wrote and revised the Infantry School's curriculum, embraced new technology for training including the use of television, and directed special studies of many components of the army's training procedures. Upon his retirement in 1968, he and his wife Cleone relocated to Columbia where his son Simmons practiced law. Until his death in 1982, Harold Tate remained an active participant in local social, religious and educational organizations.

The collection contains approximately seventeen and a half linear feet of correspondence, diaries, reports, speeches, pamphlets, photographs, and newspaper clippings. Especially voluminous from 1941 through 1953, the correspondence documents the activities of a college professor turned army officer who held important positions during and after World War II. It is supplemented by a detailed diary that, although sporadic in the 1920s and 1930s, became, by 1942, a reliable source of Harold Tate's daily activities for most of the remaining years of his life.

Tate retained copies of the numerous reports he wrote while in Japan, China, the Philippines, and Greece. These reports provide valuable insight into America's economic and aid policies toward the nations where he served. An amateur photographer, Harold documented his journeys with hundreds of images of the places and people he visited in his work. Another valuable component of the collection includes foreign pamphlets, maps, periodicals and newspapers that he collected during his career.

Harold Tate recounted his early life in a sketch, "Life and Personality Sketch of H.S. Tate," written in 1928. After a brief overview of his ancestry, summed up by the claim "I am Anglo-Saxon by descent," Tate focused on his school experiences. In a "little country school house" near Calhoun Falls (Abbeville County, S.C.), where "all ten grades were in one room," Tate began his education.

The family moved a few miles to Abbeville, S.C., when he was just starting third grade. Upon the suggestion of a cousin, young Harold gained admittance to the fifth grade by telling a "white lie," but discovered that he could not do the work. As a result, he "flunked" and was required to repeat the grade. In high school, he "played three years football, one year baseball, and one year basketball." When he was in the tenth grade, in 1919-1920, he "went to school from 9 AM to 2 PM, from 2 PM to 4 PM I practiced athletics, from 4 PM to 12 PM I worked in the railroad shops as 'call boy.'" Working for the Seaboard Railroad had earned him a monthly salary of \$125, but the schedule "very nearly ruined my health as well as my chance for an education," he remarked.

In 1921, he graduated from Abbeville High School "without any particular honors," but was interested in going to college where he had planned to study electrical engineering. He recalled that as a young boy "I delighted in making electrical apparatus and in trying to set the house on fire in other ways."

In the summer of 1921, he won a competitive scholarship to Clemson College and entered the freshman class; however, the terms of his scholarship required that he pursue a degree in either agriculture or textiles. He chose textiles and soon discovered that "Textile Industrial Education seemed to offer a better opportunity for a young man...so to this course I changed."

Even with a scholarship, he struggled to earn money to pay for his schooling. During summer vacations, he worked at different jobs: in 1922, he was an assistant mechanic at Covar's Garage in Abbeville; in 1923 and 1925 he worked at Saxon Mills in Spartanburg where he made \$11.00 per week and, after paying \$4.50 for board and 50 cents for rent, pocketed \$6.00 every payday. He also found it necessary to borrow money to complete his education and secured a student loan from the Harmon Foundation of New York City, a debt he was able to pay off in June 1927.

"In 1925 I was graduated from the Clemson Agricultural College and was given a job as Assistant Professor of Industrial Education with my Alma Mater," Harold wrote in his "Life and Personality Sketch." During his first year as an educator, Harold worked part-time and taught courses in textiles and teacher training at nearby Central High School and at Clemson College. At the end of the 1925-26 session, Harold was given a full-time position at Clemson along with a \$500 increase in his salary.

That same year he met the person who would become his wife. Cleone Clayton was from Central, a small town four miles east of Clemson in Pickens County, S.C. She was the daughter of Dr. Lawrence Garvin Clayton, a prominent physician, and his wife, Martha Irene Adelaide Smith Clayton. After dating for two years, Harold and Cleone were quietly married 4 February 1928 in Anderson, South Carolina. Cleone had completed the academic course of study, equivalent to a high school program, at Wesleyan Methodist College in Central and was awarded a diploma on 28 May 1921. She then attended Anderson College in Anderson, South Carolina. Cleone's father had practiced medicine in Pickens County, S.C., since 1878 and had been one of the founders of Wesleyan Methodist College. Cleone's siblings, seven sisters and three brothers, especially her sisters Faith and Eunice, remained close during their entire lives.

"During the winter of 1926-27 I took graduate work at Columbia University to better prepare myself to hold the job I was then on," Harold wrote in 1928. He enrolled in the Teachers College of Columbia University in New York City for the 1926-1927 winter session and completed eighteen graduate credits by the end of that term. The summer of 1927 he spent at the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee, and added five more courses to his transcript. He returned to New York for the summer sessions of 1928 and 1929, completed his degree requirements, and was awarded a Master of Arts degree with the designation as Director of Industrial Arts and Vocational Education on 18 December 1929. The summers of 1931 and 1932 saw him back in Nashville for more work at George Peabody. The additional schooling paid off because when Clemson College created the Division of Industrial Education within the Textile Department during the academic year 1927-28, Tate was appointed head of the division.

Professor Tate, in addition to his duties at the college, continued to serve in the officers reserve corps and spent two weeks almost every summer at camp. During the year, he also completed army extension courses and thus qualified for promotions in rank. He became a first lieutenant effective 26 July 1930 and was promoted to captain 11 September 1934. In his diary for 24 March 1935, he commented that he had worked on army correspondence courses for eight hours.

Professor Tate was a very active member of Clemson's faculty during the 1920s and 1930s. He taught his regular courses in industrial education, supervised students from his department who were practice teaching, gave speeches to numerous campus and community groups, served on college committees,

produced research studies and papers, and began serious work toward his doctorate. During the spring term in 1929, Harold taught three classes: Industrial Education 46 (Problems in Industrial Education); Industrial Education 44 (Practice Teaching); and evening classes on alternating evenings off-campus in near-by Central and Newry for students who were practice teaching.

That schedule was typical of the course load that Harold handled each semester. Administrative duties occupied much of his time. He recorded in his diary for 18 December 1933 that he had "started writing up courses which are to appear in catalog" and that he "had conference with [Professor] Crandall about curriculum for various courses in Vocational Education." He also gave informal talks and formal addresses to education and community groups as part of the general expectations for a college faculty member. In May 1930, he addressed the graduating class of the Continuation School in Calhoun Falls on "Educational Opportunities of Today." He spoke about the opportunities offered by vocational education and observed: "we are approaching a democracy in Education wherein every individual will have an equal chance to get real worthwhile knowledge." On Confederate Memorial Day 1933, he explained the origin and meaning of that commemoration. After paying homage to Southern women and their devotion to their loved ones, he turned to the surviving Southern soldiers. "Left among us are still a few of the old confederate soldiers of the Civil War," he observed. "We should do all within our power to ease their declining years as a token of our appreciation." Before the Seneca public school teachers on 6 October 1936, he talked about "Activities in the New School."

Tate presented an overview of the then current literature on the subject of progressive educational practices as espoused by John Dewey and others, suggested an outline for activities for a typical school day, and acknowledged that the "New School" concept was subject to valid criticism, including the complaint that it "takes all the time of [the] teacher in planning." To the students of Calhoun-Clemson High School, Harold presented a talk "On Guidance" on 18 April 1940 and suggested that of the "people looking for work, not one in six is getting adequate vocational advice." He recommended that students start planning for their first job five years before they entered the job market. In most of these talks and addresses, he represented and, in subtle ways, promoted Clemson's Industrial Education Department. At other times, his talks were obviously focused on encouraging students to take courses offered by Clemson College. Harold noted in his diary on 18 April 1935: "Made my first talk over the radio today. Station WAIM

located at Anderson College, Anderson, SC. I talked on training Industrial Education teachers at Clemson College, SC." In a question and answer format, possibly for use in another radio broadcast, Harold responded to a question about courses in Educational and Vocational Guidance planned for the 1939 summer session. Many schools in the state were in the process of setting up guidance programs, Harold observed, and "to meet this need the course in guidance at Clemson will let each student propose a plan of guidance which will really carry out the objectives of education in his or her school."

Even though he was a successful teacher and a respected expert in the field of Industrial Education, Tate felt the need to earn a doctorate. On 8 March 1935 he noted in his diary: "Went to Columbia with Washington. Saw Dr. Fulmer & discussed with him subject for dissertation." Although he had completed his most recent graduate courses during the summer of 1932 at George Peabody, Harold decided that Pennsylvania State College offered the strongest program in industrial education in the nation. In June 1936 he wrote to his friend Dr. F. Theodore Struck, head of Penn State's Department of Industrial Education, and requested that he be admitted to that department to begin work on a doctorate. Dr. Struck responded with the assurance, "I feel sure that we can arrange to have you take your doctorate here even though your schedule is not regular." He also advised Harold to begin work immediately and also recommended the Doctor of Education degree because "it has the advantage of permitting you to take your work entirely in the summer sessions whereas the Ph.D. requires a year of continuous residence."

Harold completed two courses at Penn State during the summer of 1936 and one more during the summer of 1937. He was granted permanent admission to the graduate school on 4 August 1937 and, at that time, had his previous graduate work evaluated by Penn State officials. He was awarded credit for one year plus seventeen weeks of graduate residence credit. Penn State would also allow Dr. Struck to "arrange to give you credit by examination for work that you no doubt have taught and with which you are thoroughly familiar, but which was not taken in course at an institution." Because he was expected to teach in Clemson's summer program and was also required, as a U.S. Army reserve officer, to spend two weeks at camp each summer, which he did between 1933 and 1940, with the exception of 1935, it was difficult to schedule summer courses at Penn State. In March 1938, Harold applied for a grant from the General Education Board that would, as he wrote Dr. Struck, "allow me to complete my work for the doctorate at

Penn. State as soon as possible." Harold was hopeful that release time from Clemson would allow him to finish work for his degree within a year; however, he learned in late May that he did not receive the fellowship. He returned to Penn State for a brief time during the summer of 1938 and earned two more graduate credits.

Even though the war in Europe had been a reality since 1939 and the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt allied the United States with England and France, the Tate family seemed little affected by those realities until early in 1941. In February, Harold received a notice from Headquarters, Second Military District, that he had been selected for one year's active duty at Camp Croft, South Carolina, and that he should take a physical examination as soon as possible. Harold wrote Dr. Struck about the new development and remarked, "I may have to defer action on my dissertation for a year."

Harold's orders were changed, however, and he was ordered to report to Fort Benning, Georgia, on 19 March 1941 for duty with the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. This unit was organized 1 November 1869 and, from the beginning, was composed of African-American soldiers with white officers. The regiment served in the West during the frontier wars of the 1870s and 1880s and saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines during the prolonged insurrection there. After duty along the Mexican border during World War I, the regiment was reorganized and assigned to Fort Benning in 1922. In his first letter home, Harold reported that "everybody connected with the 24th is fine to me, the Negroes are 'snappy' as soldiers and as courteous as they can be. There is only one Negro officer & he is the chaplain." Harold began the practice of writing a letter to Cleone every day and for most of the war, continued to do so. Cleone also wrote practically every day, and Simmons, his young son, would also pen occasional letters to his father.

Any hope for a return to Clemson and his normal life as a college professor evaporated on 7 December 1941 with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Harold wrote a letter to Cleone and Simmons, postmarked on 7 December, before he had heard the reports of the attack: "Things are about to simmer down to normalcy even though dissembling the Casual Detachment is about as large a job as putting it together." For several weeks, he had been in command of the Casual Detachment of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a small group of men who had been left behind for various reasons while most of the regiment had been on maneuvers in

South Carolina and Florida. Cleone had begun a letter to Harold Saturday night, 6 December 1941, but had not finished it. When she resumed writing Monday morning, 8 December, she noted, "So many things have happened since I started this letter that I have neglected to finish it." She assured Harold that "you can depend on this, whatever orders for our men come out of this affair will be backed by all of us to the letter. So just remember, we are behind you 100%... ." Harold was clearly pleased with Cleone's pledge of support. He wrote in his next letter, "as long as the home folks carry on as you... are doing America[n] soldiers will have the best morale in the world. God bless such attitudes as the result will be victory." For much of the rest of December, Harold was involved in making preparations for moving the Twenty-fourth at a moment's notice.

Tate was granted a six-day leave, effective 20 December 1941, and was able to spend Christmas in Clemson. He also learned that he was placed on special duty for the period 11 January to 10 April 1942 "for the purpose of attending the Battalion Commander and Staff Officer Course" at the Infantry School, Fort Benning. Harold was pleased with the new assignment and wrote Cleone, "If hard study will cause one to pass then I will pass." Colonel Lockett, the commander of the regiment, told Harold that even though he had detailed him to school, he had not wanted to do so "since my services were valuable to the Regiment." Harold had served in a variety of positions while at Fort Benning including assistant training officer, regimental fire marshal, and commander of the Casual Detachment.

After classes began, Harold reported to Cleone, "the instruction is excellent and better organized than I have seen at any other place... The Lecturers are good [,] their visual aids are the best I have seen also. Instructors have a good sense of humor which helps tremendously." As a teacher, Harold was interested in the techniques used at the Infantry School and often commented on the effectiveness of the instructors. "Some of the best teaching I have ever seen anywhere I have seen here in the Inf. School. It has certainly given me a lot of ideas on visual aids."

Before Harold finished the school, the Twenty-fourth Infantry received orders, dated 10 March 1942, to prepare to move to an unspecified destination. On 18 March, another order clarified the situation. The move, a permanent change of station, would begin 23 March 1942 and would be completed by 26 March. The new location was Camp Sutton, near Monroe, North Carolina. Harold, however, was scheduled to continue with his course and rejoin the regiment after he

completed his work. On 29 March 1942, another order changed those plans. The Twenty-fourth Infantry was ordered to the West Coast for deployment abroad and Harold was required to withdraw from school and rejoin his regiment. Citing an act of Congress passed in December 1941 that "makes it mandatory that all Reserve Officers in service with the United States Army in December 1941 be continued on active duty for the duration of the war," Harold asked W.H. Washington at Clemson for an extension of his leave of absence that ended on 1 April. He expressed regret that he had to make the request "since my work at Clemson means a great deal to me, but the situation which makes such a request necessary is beyond my control."

Tate described the trip across country in a letter to his family that spanned several days. The troop train passed through Louisville, Kentucky, on 2 April 1942, stopped in Kansas City, and then "stopped right at the foot of Pikes Peak for rest and exercise." Harold remarked, "it is quite a thrill to have command of a large number of men like this and I really wish I commanded a group like this all the time."

After the troop train arrived in San Francisco, the men were housed in the Cow Palace until it was time for departure. Harold, who had often kept a diary of daily events for a few weeks or months at a time, began the practice again with the first entry dated 13 April 1942, the day that he embarked for overseas service. The diary entries for the war years provide an uncensored, detailed picture of life in the army from the perspective of an educated and inquisitive officer.

Harold made only a few daily entries during the voyage across the Pacific, perhaps because he was prone to seasickness. "Loaded & Embarked on Bloemfontain a Dutch Boat. Left S[an] F[rancisco] at 4:45 P.M. At about 6:00 pm I was very seasick & could not eat." By the fourth day out, he was feeling better and was able to take meals in the dining area. He was appointed fire patrol officer for the ship on 16 April 1942. His major responsibility, he recorded, was "to keep down smoking & plan to close bulkhead doors in case of fire or disaster." On 28 April 1942, he wrote, "sighted land. Samoa Group... .Some of boats of convoy left us." He witnessed a burial at sea on 2 May 1942. The force's surgeon, Colonel Bolton, died during the night and at 4:15 in the afternoon, after the two chaplains from the Twenty-fourth Regiment conducted the service, "the captain of the ship helped slide the flag draped canvas covered body to the waves." Harold continued the practice of writing letters to his family while he was on the ship, but was limited in

the subjects he could discuss. In a letter to Cleone that had the date clipped by a censor's scissors, Harold remarked, "censorship is necessary and a lot of things I should like to write but refrain from writing because it might give some comfort to the enemy. There is no censorship on love and that I hereby send in abundance."

On 4 May 1942, the ship arrived at its destination and the troops disembarked, as Harold recorded in his diary, "without important incident." Three ships were needed to transport the 124 officers and 3,270 enlisted men to the South Pacific island of Efate, located approximately six hundred miles northeast of Australia and three hundred miles west of Fiji. Only twenty-five miles wide, east to west, and sixteen miles across, north to south, the island, although little developed, had two natural harbors: one on the west side of the island at Vila, the island's only town, and the other, Havannah Harbor, on the northern coast. From May until October 1942, the Twenty-fourth Regiment provided perimeter defense for the island with Harold's battalion, the Second, located along the eastern section of Efate. In addition to securing and defending the American bases, the soldiers built roads, loaded and unloaded equipment and supplies from ships, provided labor details for Quartermaster and Ordnance officers, helped with mosquito control, installed and maintained the communications system, and guarded the air base.

After spending the first night on the island "on [the] ground with only a raincoat," Harold was delighted the second night when he "went to bed in a real honest-to-goodness bed even though it was only a pallet on the ground." Three days after landing, Colonel Thorn called all of the regimental officers together. "He gave them a good stiff lecture on cleanliness, shaving, courtesy, and training," Harold recorded. "He especially stressed training for Jungle combat." Even though there were often rumors that Japanese planes were nearby or that strange lights were seen off the coast, the Japanese never attacked the island. Later, however, in 1943 and 1944, some companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment were transferred to other islands where they did engage the enemy.

During the first weeks on Efate, Colonel Thorn and many of his officers thoroughly examined the island through systematic reconnaissance. Major Tate spent a great deal of time acquiring horses from some of the local French inhabitants. By the end of June, the road system was improving and Harold was able to travel from Camp Thorn to Vila in one day. Bridges, built by the men of the Twenty-fourth, spanned some of the smaller streams, but at Rentabeu Bay it was necessary to cross the water on a raft. Harold recorded, on 15 July, one memorable crossing:

"Had to wait from 12 noon to 6:30 to go on raft to cross. We came near not getting across. It took us two hours with all officers, NCO's & Colored soldiers rowing & pushing with poles for dear life. A real experience. Fortunately we did not drift out to sea."

Although Major Tate never complained about the conditions under which he lived and worked in Efate in his letters home, he did reveal many of his concerns and frustrations about everyday life in his diary entries. He wrote on 18 August 1942, "morale of Reg. Officers very low due to not being backed up in discipline and to a poor promotion policy." He also explained the problem with the promotion policy. "It seems to me that a reserve officer in a reg. of regular officers has very little chance," Harold remarked. "Some regulars want the Reserve Corps done away with [,] others want top possible rank for these to be 1st Lt's or capt's... I believe they should keep all regular officers in organizations where they have no reserve officers and put the reserve officers together, use rigid selection and then there would be less belly-aching," Harold concluded. Tate was sensitive to the issue because he was commissioned as a reserve officer in 1925 upon graduation from Clemson, and his continuous active service began only in March 1941.

The issue resurfaced on 11 December 1942 when Harold was told by his commanding officer, Colonel Julian G. Hearne, "to report into Regiment immediately with all belongings for a new assignment." Colonel Hearne also handed Harold "an unsolicited letter of recommendation" dated the same day. Harold reported to Regimental Headquarters in Vila, the center of the island's government and commerce. He was informed that the commanding general wanted him "to take over the duties of the Military Police & possibly the Provost Marshal." Gen. Neal Johnson "was also very frank about the set-up and he told me that he would not put me under an officer who was junior to me." Harold had also learned that his name had been placed on a list of officers slated to return to the United States for further training and promotion, and General Johnson promised that by assuming the new job, Harold would not lose his slot on the cadre list. Even so, Harold confided in his diary, "I feel very uneasy about the whole thing [,] very let down and it seems to me that my reward for doing a good job... is to be passed over to promote Major Grimes, a West Pointer, and who was a captain when we left the states to come over here." Tate did not fail to recognize other positive things about his new position. In a letter to family written 31 December 1942, he projected an air of self-confidence. "Well the longer I am on this job the better I like it," he assured Cleone. "It of course does not have the promotional possibility the

other one had but it carries more responsibility and I am much more my own boss." There were other rewards of a more immediate kind. In a January 1943 letter home, he mentioned the convenient laundry service, hot showers, all in contrast to life in the jungle. "In the bush in eight months not a bite of ice cream, no ice. Since being in here [Vila] we have ice cream once per week and lots of other cold things," he wrote.

After a few weeks in his new position, Harold received an "order transferring my assignment from the 24th Inf. To the Headquarters Force 9156." In his diary on 22 February 1943 he recorded, "I am as glad as can be and hope I wont be transferred back, unless such could result in a promotion." His old unit, the Second Battalion, was in fact, loaded aboard a transport ship that day and dispatched to a new assignment. Harold was pleased to be left behind, even though, as he explained in a letter to his family written on 9 March 1943, "I have plenty of work to do." He listed "cases of all kinds: patients escaping from hospitals, men from ships going a.w.o.l., near murders, illicit selling of liquor, killing calves, cutting down coconut trees and many other things come up in our day to day duty." He also had to deal with issues that arose from an American military force that was composed of both white and black soldiers but was still segregated. In an entry of 28 April 1943, Harold recounted a discussion with a soldier "about a censored letter in which he brought up discrimination between white and colored. Compared some of our leaders to Hitler and showed deep resentment toward white soldiers."

Although most duties were routine and predictable, occasionally Tate was called on, usually on short notice, to provide assistance for a special event. On 15 September 1943, he participated in a secret meeting in Gen. Neal Johnson's office during which he and other officers were told that Eleanor Roosevelt would arrive at Bauer airfield at 10:30 the next morning. Harold would be responsible for providing military policemen along the route of her caravan and would himself serve as her "special body guard." Mrs. Roosevelt arrived "in a big B-25 which was arranged for passenger travel." "The party went to Army Hospital talked to patients[,] nurses[,] doctors and saw wards there, then to Naval Hospital where she ate dinner with the patients one on each side of her...," Harold recounted in his diary. When she returned to the airfield to board the airplane to continue her tour, "she personally shook hands with me and thanked me for the MP escort," he wrote. General Johnson also thanked Harold. In a letter dated 18 September 1943, the general expressed his "sincere appreciation and extreme satisfaction for a difficult task well done... on the occasion of a recent visit to this base of a most distinguished

visitor... ." "Your performance," Johnson concluded, "is another indication of your splendid spirit of cooperation and attention to duty, and your organizational ability." Even though there was press coverage of Mrs. Roosevelt's trip to the South Pacific in the newspapers, Cleone could not discover Harold's precise location because the news reports were general; however, in October she received a letter from Francis Henderson, a naval officer who had visited her husband while he was also in the Pacific area. After cautioning Cleone not to mention the name of the place in letters written to Harold, Francis continued: "It is a small island in the New Hebride islands called EFATE... .The town is Port Villa a small native town with a large Army & Navy base." In Cleone's next letter to Harold, she revealed that she knew where he was stationed. "I received a letter from Francis H. yesterday... His letter was most interesting as he, of course, spoke of you, etc." Finally, after eighteen months on Efate, Harold's family learned of his location, and by the end of the year, he was allowed to add "somewhere in the New Hebrides" to his letters.

In December 1943, Tate learned of an opportunity to apply for admission to a Military Government School back in the United States. The army was preparing for the occupation of Japan and Germany after the end of the war and officers with training in military government would be needed to administer the occupied areas. To Harold this was an interesting prospect. He talked with both General Johnson and Colonel L'Abbe on 3 December and they both agreed "to back me for the assignment if I cared to apply, that there was not much hope of promotion here... ." Harold also secured letters of support from several officials he had worked with in his capacity as Provost Marshall.

Even though Harold did not receive the assignment he sought, he was given additional duties, perhaps because his superior officers considered him such a capable officer. On 19 February 1944, he was appointed Fire Marshall and a week later received orders detailing him to the G-3's office. The G-3 was the staff officer responsible for issues related to operations, training, and information management. Tate's new duties and his reason for accepting the new responsibilities were explained in a letter to his family dated 1 March 1944. "The new job requires the meeting and dealing with all officers on the island," Harold wrote, "and as such should be very interesting." Nothing came of the possibility of promotion and on 1 April 1944 Harold wrote in his diary: "Relieved as Assist AC of S G3 and reverted to my Prov. Marshal's job. Thank goodness for that." Nevertheless, within a few days there were major changes in Harold's situation. He explained in a letter to his family, "in the change of table of organization the

provost marshal's job was cut which left me surplus... ." There was, however, the real possibility of an early rotation back home. After almost two years in the South Pacific, such an opportunity was very attractive.

On 15 April 1944, Tate left Efate for Noumea, on New Caledonia, the site of the Sixth Replacement Depot, and the first stop on his journey home. While awaiting orders to return to the United States, he received an assignment as provost marshal of the staging area of the Sixth Replacement Depot, a job that, as Harold noted in his diary, "suited me fine." His duties were familiar and did not require all of his time so he could enjoy the "moving picture show [which] is about fifty yards from my quarters," he explained in a letter home. Some of his time was used to reapply for assignment to the School of Military Government, at Charlottesville, Virginia, "to be trained for ultimate duty in civil affairs in the Far East." His commanding officer, Col. A.E. Parlee, wrote a strong letter of recommendation in support of his application. "Major Tate has, without doubt, much energy and a keen sense of duty," the colonel wrote. "His initiative and organizational ability resulted in an appreciable improvement in the conduct and efficiency of the Military Police guard," he asserted. On 13 July, the orders that Harold had been waiting for finally came through. He was to return to the United States by air transportation and to report to the Security Intelligence School in Chicago by 12 August. Landing in San Francisco on 20 July, he left that evening by train for Chicago. From there Tate traveled to Greenville, also by train, where he saw his family for the first time in twenty-seven months.

Harold spent about a month at the Security Intelligence School in Chicago where he completed the Public Safety Officers' course and then reported to the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia. He finished training on 28 October 1944 and received a final academic rating of "excellent." Afterwards he was ordered to another military school at the University of Chicago where he reported on 1 November 1944. Harold's family joined him in Chicago and Simmons enrolled at Hyde Park High School. Harold's studies, which began on 6 November at the Civil Affairs Training School, consisted of courses in subjects relevant to his eventual assignment in the Far East. The Japanese language course was especially difficult, as evidenced by a diary entry of 2 January 1945: "Not much progress in Japanese but can speak it just a little."

After completing his training in Chicago in early May, he returned with his family to Clemson on leave and then reported to the Civil Affairs Holding and Staging Area,

Presidio of Monterey, California, on 24 May 1945. The officers trained in civil affairs remained in Monterey until the end of the war with Japan was in sight and Harold was able to have his family with him during the summer of 1945. Finally, on 17 August, Harold and a group of other officers left Hamilton Field, California, and flew to Manila, in the Philippine Islands which they reached on 23 August, after several stops on their way across the Pacific. The officers were loaded aboard LSTs [Landing Ship, Tank] on 27 August, ready for the voyage to Japan.

At 1:30 in the afternoon on 3 September 1945, the day after Gen. Douglas MacArthur had accepted the signed declaration of surrender from Japanese officers aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay, a flotilla of more than 30 LSTs sailed from Manila harbor carrying the American military government officers to Japan. On 12 September 1945, the LST Tate was aboard dropped anchor in Yokohama Bay and the next day the men went ashore. Harold reported to the municipal government section of the Eighth Army and then took a train to Tokyo. "We could see the damage which had been wrought," he wrote his family. "I used my Japanese to the extent of asking where the station to catch a train to Tokyo was," he continued. Harold also explored the city of Yokohama where he and a fellow officer "went up to an old anti-aircraft position where we talked to a Lieutenant and five soldiers. Almost all the talking was in Japanese... I have never seen people as polite and happy as these soldiers seemed to be. They certainly seemed happy that the war was over."

On 21 September 1945, after arriving in Tokyo, he was assigned a room in the Dai-Iti Hotel, and the next day helped set up the municipal government offices in what had been Tokyo's American Club. Harold also learned about a position in textiles on the staff of SCAP, Supreme Commander Allied Powers. In the meantime, his job involved inspecting Japanese factories and, as he wrote in his diary, meeting "with managers and directors of big plants who wish to reopen." On 27 October 1945 Harold recorded in his diary, "wound up all affairs with 8th Army in preparation for going to SCAP tomorrow. I hate to leave 8th Army because they have been so nice to me."

The next day, he reported to his new job and learned that he was assigned to write the cotton textile portion of the report to the Pauley Reparations Committee due in two days. He described his new job as head of the textile branch of SCAP in a letter to Cleone and Simmons: "There is a certain thrill which comes with a job like this because we are on the top staff level and much of our study determines

important action." His first priority was gathering as much information about the state of textile manufacturing as he could by interviewing textile leaders and gathering statistics from all available sources. In a letter of 31 October 1945, he wrote his family, "I have interviewed some big textile manufacturers who want to begin work... I try to help them all I can because these people over here need plain ordinary clothing more than anything else." On 13 November 1945, Tate participated in a conference "at which the top men in cotton textiles aired out their problems[.] The two biggest ones... are imports of raw cotton which the Gov. will request soon and the possibility of being allowed to export to pay for the raw cotton." For the next two years, his energies were focused on solving those problems. In addition to issues involving cotton, he also supervised work in the silk, rayon, wool, flax, jute, and hemp industries.

After Harold had been in Japan for five or six months, he began to look to the time when he could return home. In February 1946 he learned that he had been recommended for promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel, but was philosophical about his prospects. "If I do not get it [promotion] I wont be too disappointed because I have just about become accustomed to lack of promotion. I think the main thing is to get home even if I do have to drop to a \$3000 salary at Clemson," he remarked in a letter to his family.

A few days later, he wrote that the officers had been asked if they wanted "to bring our dependents to Japan." He replied, "yes if I have to stay long enough for such." By the end of March, Harold had started looking at available houses in Tokyo so that he would have a place if Cleone and Simmons joined him. If that happened, he planned to "make another leave proposition to the college and stay out here for the broadening experience. If I cannot get you here then my place is back there with you," he wrote.

In April 1946, Harold learned that his application for promotion had been turned down because officials in the war department decided that "the responsibilities of the position have not greatly increased since the termination of hostilities, nor is increased rank necessary for the adequate performance of the duties assigned the officer." Harold immediately renewed the application and based his argument for advancement on his increased responsibilities. He noted that the organization chart for the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP "carries the grade of lieutenant colonel for the position of chief of the Textile Branch... , the position now held by Major Tate." The position itself had also become more important in the six

months he had been on the job as evidenced by the presence of a special U.S. textile mission in Japan that had spent three months studying textile problems. Fred Taylor, chairman of the International Textile Mission, wrote in a letter in support of his promotion, "the Mission was impressed by the difficult conditions under which the operations have been conducted and by the manner in which Major Tate has tackled his job." Even with such strong support, he would not be promoted in the spring of 1946.

Tate's efforts to bring his family to Japan were more successful. On 15 April 1946, he wrote Cleone, "The situation is this: since I am in the scarce category of being a civil affairs officer I have been frozen and not subject to release... SCAP decided to allow dependents to come to the theater but in order to get on the highest priority list one had to agree to stay two years longer overseas. I chose this alternative and soon you & Tim [Simmons] will be on the way here." The two-year commitment meant that "the time has almost come for me to resign my job at Clemson... ." Harold felt it would not be fair to the college to ask the administration for an extended leave of absence even though "if I were home now I could go on working at Clemson the rest of my life... ," he explained to his wife and son. He did ask for an extended leave and received a notice in July that the Board of Trustees had granted an additional year of military leave.

During the first week in July, Cleone and Simmons took the family's new car 3,000 miles to Seattle, where they were to sail for Japan later in the month. They arrived in Yokohama on 2 August 1946 and were in their house in Tokyo in time for supper. By the end of September, Simmons had enrolled as a senior at the American School in Tokyo, and his father had started writing letters to Harvard College in reference to Simmons's application for admission in the fall of 1947. Life for the Tate family assumed a normalcy that had not existed since 1941 when Harold was called to active duty.

Apparently pleased with the prospect of a prolonged tour of duty in Japan, Harold, in November 1946, applied for release from military service in order to continue as chief of the Textile Division as a civilian. Gen. W.F. Marquat, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, supported the request with a letter that detailed his subordinate's work. Since joining the division on 27 October 1945, Tate's "duties and responsibilities have been on the highest levels in this Headquarters so far as textiles and the textile industry in Japan are concerned," General Marquat wrote. The general noted specific accomplishments while in charge of textiles for SCAP:

Harold had "made a comprehensive report of the Japanese textile industry for the Pauley Reparations Commission... was instrumental in initiating the cotton import program for Japan of 890,000 bales of American cotton involving \$125,000,000... [and was responsible for overseeing] all directives to the Japanese Government on matters concerning the raw materials for, the manufacture of, the finishing of, and the preparation for export of all textile and leather manufactured in Japan."

Harold's resignation from the active military was effective 20 April 1947. On 18 February, however, he received a temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel, and for two months he was able to enjoy the promotion that he had sought since 1943 while on duty in Efate. Upon retirement from active duty, Tate reverted to the Officers' Reserve Corps at his new rank, an affiliation he continued until he reached mandatory retirement age in 1963.

Tate's work to find solutions to the many problems that existed in post-war Japan continued. In a letter to William H. Draper, Under Secretary of the Army, he explained the issues that were resistant to change. Harold had "watched the small beginnings of industry develop from an almost prostrated condition [in October 1945] to one of promise, especially in the Cotton Branch which we think at present is very successful." "The fact which impresses me the most with the whole situation in Japan," he continued, "is the almost complete lack of raw materials and her utter dependence upon the rest of the world not only for the credit with which to buy these raw materials, but also for the supply of them. Unless this country soon can manufacture for export, it must perish, for it cannot raise sufficient food for its large population... ."

Another difficulty that limited exports was the requirement that even though Japanese products could not be sold in the United States, other nations purchasing from the Japanese had to pay for the goods in dollars. Some of the restrictions were lifted on 15 August 1947 when the War Department allowed the private purchase of all Japanese commodities except tea, silk and other textiles. America's cautious policy toward trade with Japan was based on concern over competition from Japan that could materially harm the textile industry in the United States.

Other nations were also concerned about competition from Japan. Great Britain sent a Parliamentary delegation, headed by Hervey Rhodes, to Japan in the fall of 1947 to investigate the state of textile production. Tate accompanied the

delegation to textile factories in Nagoya, Kobe, and Osaka and provided detailed statistical information regarding production. In early March 1948, while Harold was in the United States to confer with government officials about textiles in Japan and then to appear before a Senate sub-committee deliberating over a bill authorizing a \$150,000,000 revolving fund for the purchase of raw textile fibers, the British Board of Trade invited him to visit Great Britain to confer on textile matters. There he met again several members of the British delegation that had visited Japan the previous year, including Hervey Rhodes, Stanley Prescott, and Frank S. Winterbottom, toured factories in Manchester and elsewhere, and was entertained at a dinner at the House of Commons on 24 March.

He returned to Tokyo in early April 1948 after a productive trip and recounted his experiences in England in a letter to Dr. William P. Jacobs, the president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association: "I saw many different kinds of plants, including wool, rayon, cotton, and finishing plants. I also had some interesting conferences with manufacturers as well as various government groups. I detected on the part of the English a fear of world price undercutting in order to capture various markets. I tried to assure them that as long as we were in control, we would not allow cutthroat competition, but only sound, normal competition."

Meanwhile, high officials in the Chinese government had approached him about a job as advisor to that government on textile matters. While in Washington in March, Tate interviewed with the Chinese advisor on trade affairs and, upon his return to Japan, made plans to visit China. He arrived in Shanghai on 24 April 1948 where he consulted with Dr. K.N. Chang of the Central Bank of China and also had several conferences with members of the National Cotton Yarn Cloth Control Commission. Shortly after his return to Japan, Tate accepted the position as technical advisor to the Chinese government on textiles. Then he wrote to President Poole at Clemson and tendered his resignation from the faculty. He also explained that the new job in China was "bigger than the one I have had in Japan by far and carries with it many more responsibilities." In his new position, he would work with "the Textile Control Commission of China which has control of the various phases of textiles. It controls rather strictly the procurement of all cotton, domestic and foreign, the manufacture of it into cloth, and the sales end of the field," he wrote to his friend H. Wickliffe Rose, head of the American Viscose Corporation, in early May just before he left Japan. China has "about 5 million cotton spindles and about 3½ million of them operating. There are 450 million people to be clothed, almost six times as many as in Japan," he continued. The

renewable, two-year contract with the Chinese government offered a substantial salary, provided a place to live, and paid all moving and traveling expenses, plus the exclusive use of an automobile with driver. Harold and Cleone arrived in Shanghai on 27 May 1948 and settled into a small apartment and he began work on the many problems facing the Chinese textile economy.

Before they left Japan, the Tates were guests of honor at a dinner given by friends of the couple in the Japanese textile industry. In a speech by one of the Japanese officials at the 20 May 1948 event, Tate was praised for his accomplishments while in Japan. He had "laid for us the firm foundation of rehabilitation of the industry," the speaker reminded the audience. After recounting the difficulties faced by the textile industry in the post-war period, the speaker asserted "I am not going to sing his praises... I shall only say that the name 'Tate-San' is very popular among thousands of our people, whether or not they are engaged in the textile industry, and he is looked upon by us as the father of the reborn textile industry of Japan."

China's available supply of cotton was insufficient to meet the clothing demands of her population and could not even keep the textile mills running at full capacity. The United States, in an effort to promote "a politically and economically stable China," agreed to provide \$70 million in aid for the purchase of cotton for China's mills. The amount of aid allocated, however, would provide only a fraction of the cotton needed. Many of the traditional cotton producing regions in China were in areas controlled by the Communists, and the Nationalists, from the capitol in Nanking, could not depend on domestic supplies to meet the demands of the cotton mills. Tate consistently urged Chinese officials, including Prime Minister Wong Wen-Hao and C.T. Chen, Minister of Industry and Commerce, to support the creation of an export company. In addition to writing frequently to Minister Chen to keep him informed of the situation in textiles and submitting reports on cotton production, trade possibilities, and world cotton issues, Harold participated in a Chinese Trade Mission to Indonesia that October.

The Tates lived in an apartment in Shanghai and enjoyed the amenities available in such a cosmopolitan city. Cleone wrote to her sister Eunice, "I have German friends, also French friends, in fact the variety of people here is what makes it so interesting." She also mentioned "there are plenty of parties here to keep us busy." In another letter to her sister in October 1948, she wrote, "the civil war here is not so close and there is no danger at present... . If danger should come the

Americans would be notified by the Embassy... . U.S. ships are in the harbor here all the time as well as Pan American and Northwestern Airlines to America."

In a 10 November 1948 letter to a relative in South Carolina, Harold mentioned the deteriorating political situation in China: "The American Consulate General notified me by mail Saturday... that all Americans who have no impelling reason to stay should leave for the United States. I planned to stay as long as I can do good. However, Cleone may leave for [the] United States." In fact, because of the serious situation in China, Cleone left Shanghai on 4 December along with other Americans aboard the U.S.S. *General A.E. Anderson* bound for San Francisco. She landed on 22 December 1948 and was back in South Carolina five days later. Harold remained in Shanghai and worked as usual through the spring even though the political position of the Nationalist Chinese government was becoming increasingly tenuous as the Communists pushed toward Shanghai. In early May, realizing that the inevitable collapse of the government for which he worked was at hand, Tate sent out letters of inquiry seeking employment elsewhere. To his former supervisor General Marquat at SCAP in Tokyo he wrote, "as it looks very much like I shall have to evacuate China, I should like to offer my services in some capacity... in your section." He also applied for a position in India, but without success. He soon learned that even though the officials of the Nationalist Chinese government had fled to Formosa, his employment would continue and he would work in Hong Kong, but the payment of his salary was a problem. He received no salary after March 1949.

A letter to his family dated 31 May 1949 described the fall of Shanghai to the Communists. "Last Tuesday May 23 this city was in Nationalists hands," he wrote, "but when we awoke on Wednesday one of the first things I could see from my window was a long column of soldiers in a peculiar unfamiliar uniform." These were soldiers from the Peoples Liberation Army. Both the Joint Management Board and China Textile Industries Incorporated, the agencies with which Harold worked, were taken over by the Military Control Commission of the Peoples Liberation Army. "Those now making up the staff from the General Manager down to the lowest workmen were told to proceed as if nothing had happened," Harold continued. But he noted that the general manager and business manager had been assigned "an observer and a deputy observer" who would "report to his chief if he thinks something is wrong... ."

Even with the new Communist regime in control, there was some discussion about his continuing to serve as a textile advisor to the authorities. Harold visited the American Consulate and requested the Legal Department to give an opinion about his continued employment by the new government. He was especially concerned about the impact of such employment on his standing as a reserve officer in the U.S. Army. The American Consulate's legal department finally responded in mid-July with the opinion "that such a decision rests with the individual." His final decision, as he wrote to his family on 17 July 1949, was "to get out of China as quickly as I can and return to the United States."

Over the next two months, Tate lost the use of both the automobile and the apartment that had been provided by the previous government. He had no income and with constantly rising prices due to inflation, he scrimped and saved in order to survive until he could leave Shanghai. The Nationalists continued to blockade the city and even conducted sporadic bombing raids over Shanghai during the summer months thus making it virtually impossible for anyone to leave. Harold had little to do although he continued to go to his old office to work on a final report of his activities. Much of his time he spent reading novels, visiting with his friends, or dining occasionally at the American Club. In a letter written to his family on 31 July 1949, he reflected on the fourteen months he had spent in China. "As I look back on our coming now, it was a great mistake," he concluded. "What have we gained: we are separated, certainly no gain; I am in China and cannot get out; I have no job. True, I made good money for awhile but I would not have come if I could have looked into the future and seen what I am having to put up with."

In early August, Harold learned that a ship of the American President Lines, the S.S. *General Gordon*, would arrive in Shanghai in September to pick up Americans who wanted to leave the country and he immediately put his name on the passenger list and set about securing an exit visa. He also continued his efforts to recover his unpaid salary. He left China on the S.S. *General Gordon* on 24 September 1949 and arrived in Hong Kong a few days later. After a stop in Japan, Harold arrived in San Francisco in October and then began his journey to South Carolina with stops in Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans, Memphis, and Birmingham to see about job possibilities. He finally got to Greenville on 21 October 1949 and was reunited with Cleone. Once in Clemson, Tate continued to pursue the fulfillment of his contract with the Chinese Nationalists and sought payment of his salary. At the same time, he contacted many of his friends in the United States and the Far East asking for help in finding another position.

In March 1950, Harold received a letter from his long-time friend L.H. Dennis, Executive Secretary of the American Vocational Association, with the news that Harold's application for the Fulbright position in the Philippines looked assured. It was not until late June, however, that he received definite word from the Committee on International Exchange of Persons that he had received an award. The award was for a term of nine months and required that Tate serve as a visiting lecturer in vocational education, affiliated with the Philippine School of Arts and Trade in Manila. He and Cleone were scheduled to sail from San Francisco on the S.S. *President Wilson* on 27 August. In the meantime, they were at State College during July and August where Harold, as he informed Dr. Poole in a letter written 21 July 1950, was "working very hard to complete the requirements for my degree." I will complete all course work but do not think I will quite finish writing all of my thesis," he remarked. In late July, Cleone wrote Simmons, "the dissertation is gradually taking shape and today Tate took the skeleton form of it to his major Prof. for discussion and was told that he was handling it in a masterly way...." After accepting the Fulbright award, he made arrangements with his graduate committee to allow him to take his final oral examination to defend his dissertation before the final version of his thesis was completed. He was granted permission to submit two chapters to his committee and take the examination based on the material compiled. That would allow him to complete the dissertation while in the Philippines and receive his degree *in absentia*. The Tates arrived in Manila on 17 September 1950, rented a house, and settled into a new and difficult environment. Harold wrote his colleague at Clemson, L.R. Booker, "Manila is interesting but hot... Prices are high." Much of his time was spent in conferences, gathering data, and planning for his own lectures in vocational guidance and vocational education that would begin late in the fall.

Tate also found time to complete the final draft of his dissertation and send it to Dr. Land. On 29 October 1950, he noted in his diary, which he had resumed in August on the trip to the Philippines, that he had "completed the draft of the thesis, wrote the letter to accompany it and plan to try to send it off tomorrow." Dr. Land and Professor Friese read the thesis very carefully and sent back a four-page letter with suggested corrections, most of which, in the words of Dr. Land, "are minor ones involving only sentence structure, punctuation, and the like." Tate then received the good news from Dr. Land that his dissertation had been approved with only a few minor corrections and that his degree would be awarded on 27 January 1951.

As Tate's Fulbright year ended in June, he found himself in a quandary about the future. He expected to be recalled to active military duty and assigned as textile technologist and engineer to the quarter master section of General Headquarters in Tokyo. A complication developed when, as he related in a letter to Cleone, "Last Tuesday, June 5, I was called to the ECA [Economic Cooperation Administration] office and was given a copy of a cable from Washington offering me tentatively a job in Greece... . If I get a firm offer I shall accept, then you can join me in Greece."

On 23 July 1952 the Department of the Army officially revoked the earlier order that placed him in active military service. Free to accept the offer in Greece, Harold left Manila, returned to the States for a brief visit in South Carolina, and then spent time in Washington in an orientation program for his new assignment. He flew to Athens where he arrived 17 August and immediately went to work. In a letter to W.H. Washington in Clemson, dated 5 September, he explained his new responsibilities as Chief of the Textile Section. "The Textile Industry is by far the most important one here and any contribution made to help this industry by ECA will help the economy of Greece," he remarked. "I am now in the midst of making a textile survey of the country with the idea of recommending specific ECA assistance." Because the textile mills were scattered all across Greece and the Greek Islands, he spent part of each week traveling. After Cleone arrived in Athens on 20 October aboard the S.S. *New Hellas*, "looking young, exuberant and pretty and with many Greek friends around her," according to a diary entry of that date, the Tates enjoyed a busy social life. There were dinners, teas, cocktail parties, dances and frequent trips out of Athens after their new Buick arrived on 27 December.

In October 1952, after surveying sixty-four mills, Tate and his staff produced a 262-page "Report on A Survey of the Greek Cotton Textile Industry." Among the recommendations contained in the report was one to allow the spinning industry to expand in order to increase the export of finished textile products. Also, the report stated, "the Greek textile industry needs to be modernized, repaired, rehabilitated and brought up-to-date." Cotton farmers must strive to produce higher quality fibers in greater quantities. Government supervision, although required to prevent "labor exploitation, adulteration in quality of textiles, [and] collusion to impose on the public," should be kept to a minimum. Once the report was finished, Harold's job responsibilities changed. He commented in a letter to his friend Sheldon C. Wesson, "the character of my job has changed somewhat in the last few weeks to much heavier emphasis on technical help to the Greek textile manufacturers." He

cited his implementation of research done at an American college that produced increased efficiency in Greek mills.

Harold also began to look to future job opportunities during the fall of 1952 because, as he wrote to a friend, "although I still have and like this position, recurring reorganizations may catch up with me and leave me stranded." In response to a letter from Clemson's dean of education, W.H. Washington, enquiring about his potential interest in a job teaching graduate courses in education at Clemson beginning in September 1953, Tate cited his desire to become the head of a proposed Greek textile school after his contract with the Mutual Security Agency expired in August 1953. His concerns about his tenuous job status, were replaced with happier thoughts in late December 1952 when Harold Simmons Tate, Jr., and his fiancée, Betty Anne Coker, arrived in Athens to be married. The event was described to Sheldon C. Wesson in a letter written 29 December: Simmons "married a South Carolina girl... in the St. Andrews Protestant Church December 22nd. After January 1st they will be located near Stuttgart, where Simmons is a 2nd Lt. in the Artillery. In September 1953 he will finish his two year hitch and will return to the U.S. to study law at Harvard."

Changes continued in the organization of the American Mission for Aid to Greece. Effective 1 August 1953, the Mutual Security Agency was abolished and replaced by the Foreign Operations Administration. Harold and Cleone also planned to return to the United States on home leave after being away for two years. Cleone left Athens 17 August to fly to Montreal to visit one of her Greek friends, and Harold sailed on board the S.S. *Excalibur* for Naples on 10 September 1953.

Through his friend John Thode, Tate learned about an available position for an educational advisor in The Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and on 15 October 1953 wrote a letter indicating his interest. In early November, Harold was called for an interview after receiving strong letters of recommendation from Dean W.H. Washington of Clemson and Dr. S. Lewis Land of Penn State. Dr. Land commended him for "outstanding leadership ability," writing that he "gets along well with those with whom he works and would bring to your position the personality, energy, cooperativeness and ability that are vitally needed in the development of an effective program of instruction in military science and tactics."

Tate's work at Fort Benning began on 1 December 1953 in the newly created post of education advisor to The Infantry School's commandant, Maj. Gen. G.S. Meloy,

Jr., and the assistant commandant, Brig. Gen. Carl F. Fritzsche. Even though Tate had spent a year at Fort Benning in 1941-42 after being called to active duty and was familiar with the base and the work of The Infantry School, he now worked not as a military officer, but as a civilian. Even so, he was assigned an apartment on the base and also allowed full privileges at the post exchange and officers' club.

During his first months at Fort Benning, much of his time was spent in conferences and meetings, observing instruction, and working on solving problems. In addition to those activities, General Fritzsche directed Tate to conduct a review of the school's educational program and submit a report at the end of twelve months. The same techniques that he had relied on to develop information for his doctoral dissertation were used for this project, and he surveyed fifty-three officers at Fort Benning. Based upon the replies he received, a sixty-seven-page report, "An Educational Appraisal of the Infantry School," covering the period from 1 December 1953 to 30 November 1954 was developed and submitted. In addition to an overview of the state of The Infantry School, the report also included twenty-four specific recommendations that would "assist in improvement of certain standards of The Infantry School." One of the pressing needs identified was "a long range plant expansion and building program... ."

In 1965, John Coombes, the staff military writer for the Columbus, Georgia, *Ledger-Enquirer*, in an article titled "Post's Infantry School Owes Much to Harold Tate," highlighted accomplishments during Tate's twelve years as education advisor. Coombes referred to the 1954 report, commenting, "just about all of the original recommendations which Tate submitted have been fulfilled and incorporated into the school's operation." "The last to be realized," Coombes continued, "was his suggested revision of the building program, which culminated in the opening of the huge new Academic building last year." Coombes also believed, "much of the credit for the constant review and improvement of the school's instruction, and the development of its teaching philosophies, can be traced to Tate."

Work on special studies of various components of The Infantry School continued even as Tate performed his routine duties. In April 1957, for example, the commandant requested "a study of the student evaluation system now being used at USAIS [United States Army Infantry School] be re-examined and compared with systems used by some of the other service schools." In less than three weeks, Harold had completed the study and submitted it, along with his recommendations,

to the commandant. In January 1958, he submitted a report titled "Recommended Reorganization of The Infantry School" in which he emphasized future planning, the creation of course directors for all courses offered, and the utilization of ongoing research programs to improve course results. And in 1959, Harold conducted a major study of the Army Ranger course offered at Fort Benning. For nine weeks, volunteers for ranger training pursued a course that was "exacting and demanding, both physically and mentally," according to this report; and that stressed "combat conditioning, good combat habits, and practical, realistic, hazardous field work." All phases of training were observed, including field exercises at the Ranger camp near Dahlonega in the mountains of north Georgia. There, as noted in his diary, Harold watched a night exercise in which a power house "was attacked by Rangers who had crossed the stream in boats."

Harold's effectiveness as the educational advisor to The Infantry School was shown by the numerous "outstanding" ratings he received when his work was evaluated by the school's assistant commandant. On four occasions during his career at Fort Benning - 1957-1958, 1964-1965, 1966, 1966-1967 - he was awarded the highest possible rating. Typical were the comments of Gen. Stanley R. Larsen, Assistant Commandant, in his evaluation for 1957-58. "I consider Dr. Tate a major asset to the U.S. Army and the U.S. Government," Larson wrote. "The tangible product of Dr. Tate's efforts and the quality and value of his advisory services clearly shows that he performs his duties in an outstanding manner," he concluded. The ultimate recognition for Harold's service came on 13 December 1968, at the end of his career, when he was awarded the "Meritorious Civilian Service Award for outstanding achievement, initiative, professional competence, and unselfish devotion to duty for the period 1 January 1962 to 1 December 1968." Harold described the ceremony and his reaction to it in his diary: "The citation was very strong and I believe more than I deserve. It is appreciated nevertheless." The next day, he and his wife drove to Columbia to the house they owned at 1620 Milford Road, a location only five minutes from Fort Jackson, where they planned to spend their retirement years.

The Tates remained active in retirement and took advantage of the amenities offered by Fort Jackson and Columbia. They attended performances at Columbia's Town Theater, used the post exchange at Fort Jackson, and relied on the medical facilities on the post. Harold also continued his interest in his family's history and used the records available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Caroliniana Library on the campus of the University to

search for information about his ancestors. His diary entry for 10 November 1969 notes, "worked in Caroliniana until about 1:10 PM... Found reference in Index to Keowee paper to Tillman Tate and Cynthia Long's wedding." He and Cleone were also members of the University South Caroliniana Society and they attended the annual meeting of that organization on 22 April 1975, an event he described in his diary: "Went to South Caroliniana Society meeting where the crowd was large, affluent & colorful. Found that Cleone & I made a contribution to help buy some of the papers."

Harold was also an active member of several other organizations during his retirement years. For example, he belonged to the Military Order of the World Wars and attended the meetings of the Columbia chapter. Reunions of the Clemson Class of 1925 were regularly attended during the 1970s, and at the reunion in June 1971, Harold was "surprised" when one of his classmates "read a petition to the members of the class asking the Alumni Association to cite me as a distinguished alumni. All members then signed the petition... I am pleased that my classmates thought enough of me to do this," he recorded in his diary.

The daily diary entries became less detailed by the late 1970s, but continued to reflect Harold's interest in world, national and local affairs. He often visited the library at Fort Jackson to read the *Wall Street Journal* and other papers and watched his investments in the stock market very carefully. Visiting with family, writing letters, and keeping up with doctor's appointments also occupied much of his time. His health became more precarious and by June 1981, his diary entries ended. Harold Simmons Tate died 12 April 1982 in Columbia, S.C.

Letter, 15 Jan. 1827, from Gov. John Taylor to Sen. William Smith and Sen. Robert Young Hayne

Letter, 15 January 1827, written by Gov. John Taylor (1770-1832) from the Executive Department, Columbia, S.C., to W[illia]m Smith (1762-1840) and Rob[er]t Y[oung] Hayne (1791-1839), "Senators in Congress from the State of South Carolina," forwards a "Copy of the Act of Assembly enacting certain articles, to be binding on the State of South Carolina when the same should be ratified or enacted in like form by the State of Georgia."

It is understood that this has been done by our Sister State, but that a Treaty made between two States of our Confederation, to be valid & completely binding must first be sanctioned by the General government. If this consent is to be made & expressed by

the Treaty making power of the U.S. Government you gentlemen ex officio become our Diplomats, & if the Consent is to be made by act of Congress, then It is hoped you will become our advocates in your own Body, & will also give the measure such furtherance in the other Branch of the Legislature as it may require.

The "Act of Assembly" to which Governor Taylor refers may have been that enacted in December 1825 "To declare the assent of this State to a Convention between this State and the State of Georgia, for the purpose of improving the navigation of Savannah and Tugaloo Rivers."

Addition, 1859-1994, to the Walter Whitcomb Thompson Papers

One and a half linear feet, 1859-1994, augment the South Caroliniana Library's holdings of the papers of artist Walter Whitcomb Thompson (1882-1948), of whom the *Atlanta Constitution* wrote in 1932, he "embodies charm and simplicity in his paintings."

Included among this addition are journals, sketches, volumes, articles, correspondence, and photographs. Four journals written by Thompson during 1928, 1943-44, and a trip to England in 1958 give insight into his personal thoughts.

Many items relate to the family of Thompson's wife, Elizabeth Gertrude Dabbs, daughter of Eugene Whitfield Dabbs and Alice Maude McBride Dabbs. Family members represented include Eugene Whitfield Dabbs, James McBride Dabbs, Alice Maude McBride Dabbs, Maude Dabbs Haas, Samuel McBride, Sophie McBride, and Elizabeth Dabbs Thompson.

Visual materials in the collection include a sketchbook produced by Thompson for his wife as a Christmas gift in 1941, several photographs of and by Trude Fleischman, and two silhouettes produced in 1936 by Walterboro native Carew Rice (1899 - 1971), hailed by poet Carl Sandburg as "America's Greatest Silhouettist."

Addition, 1761-1899, to the Townsend Family Papers

Twelve manuscripts, 29 April 1761, 1 February 1821-23 May 1849 and 27 January 1899, chiefly document the Townsend family's land holdings on Edisto Island, South Carolina. The collection centers around Daniel Townsend (1759-1842), his

wife, Hephzibah Jenkins, and their sons John F. Townsend (1799-1881) and Daniel Jenkins Townsend (b. 1811).

Included in the collection is a bill of sale and conveyance, 1 February 1821, for fourteen acres on Edisto Island from the estate of Henry Calder to Daniel Townsend. Just over a year later, on 20 November 1822, Daniel and Hephzibah Townsend would convey this land in trust to the Charleston Baptist Church to be administered by their sons John and Daniel along with Richard B. Furman in order to "provide and for the Support and maintenance forever hereafter of a Clergyman of the Baptist Denomination on Edisto Island to officiate regularly in the Baptist Church on the Said Island."

Also extant are receipts and an opinion relating to the settlement of the estate of the elder Daniel Townsend, papers regarding the sale of "Clark's Bay," and a letter dated 27 January 1899 written from Presbyterian College in Clinton, S.C., by John T. Townsend to his father, John F. Townsend. In it he relates that he had just finished examinations and describes a recent debate held at a meeting of the Eukosmian Society "that learn me something about the condition of the U.S. The query was resolved: That Roman Catholhcism is more dangerous than Political Aggitation."

The last item in the collection is an undated biographical essay, "Sketch of the Life of John Townsend of Bleak Hall, Edisto Island."

Addition, 1878, to George Alfred Trenholm Papers

Two manuscripts, 1878, added to the papers of to George Alfred Trenholm (1806-1876), written by his son, W.L. Trenholm in Charleston, S.C., re unsuccessful efforts to locate evidence of a proposal by the Confederate Cabinet in 1861 by which G.A. Trenholm's company would provide shipping services between South Carolina and islands in the Caribbean during the early days of the Civil War.

Two letters, written 5 February and 18 September 1878, from Charleston by W[illiam] L[ee] Trenholm to J.D. Bruns and P.G.T. Beauregard in New Orleans, refer to discussions in May 1861 involving Beauregard, Trenholm, and the Confederate Cabinet regarding the firm of Trenholm, Fraser, and Company's providing "certain steamers for Naval purposes" and the establishment and

maintaining "under a Gov't guaranty, a line of steam communication between Charleston and the West Indies."

Trenholm regretfully informs Bruns and Beauregard that he had been unable to find any documentary evidence of the proposal as "the letters and papers I think now among those of Jno. Fraser & Co. which were destroyed when their office on Central Wharf was burnt. As a consequence he notes that he is unwilling "to furnish any statement from memory alone, of such important matters, or any which may affect other persons some of whom are not alive."

W.L. Trenholm concludes his letter to Beauregard by maintaining that he had always been under the impression that "few if any of those present realised at all the scope and importance of the measures laid before them."

George Alfred Trenholm (1806-1876) who owned John Fraser & Company of Charleston, S.C., and shipped sea island cotton to Fraser, Trenholm, and Co. (Liverpool, England) is sometimes identified as the "treasurer of the Confederacy." During the Civil War, his son, William Lee Trenholm (1836-1901), served as Captain, Company B, Seventh Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry.

Letter, 7 Jan. 1864, Added to Eliza "Leila" Villard Papers

Letter, 7 January 1864, penned by a correspondent who identifies herself only as Leila constitutes the South Caroliniana Library's second accession of correspondence between Eliza "Leila" Agnes Villard, daughter of Dr. William Benjamin Villard and Harriet Elizabeth McKenzie, and her future husband, John Wesley Heidt.

Written from Robertville in Beaufort District, S.C. to Heidt in Savannah, Georgia, the letter relates in detail the preparations for the burial of Robert E. "Robbie" Chovin, son of R. Henry Chovin and Adelaid M. Oswald. Leila's Uncle Henry, as she refers to him, was the brother of Alexander E. Chovin, first husband of Harriet Elizabeth McKenzie.

The letter reflects the somberness of the occasion - the unceasing rainfall; the inconsolable mourning of the young boy's mother, whose pale, haggard, almost deathlike appearance stunned the writer; the curious neighbors who crowded the home of the deceased; and the resigned, almost surrealistic, way in which Henry

Chovin interacted with the grieving mother of his dead child and was forced by exigencies to help lower his own son's coffin into the grave, only to return immediately to his military encampment.

"On our way we stopped at the old Grave Yard to select a spot for the poor little fellows grave and give directions about having it dug," Leila wrote. Reaching Uncle Henry's by late afternoon, they had found Robbie's body "laid on a marble table with a sheet spread over him" in the parlor. "Aunt Adelaide was lying on a sofa close to the table, moaning as if her heart would break." Uncle Henry, however, did not arrive until late that night, and family members kept watch throughout the night, even after Robbie's body had been placed in a coffin. Both parents accompanied the body to the church and graveyard, presumably the same Robert family cemetery where Adelaid Oswald Chovin was laid to rest some six months later.

John W. Heidt is identified in the 1860 census as a resident of Savannah working as a school teacher and living in the household of Emanuel and Rebecca Heidt. By 1870, he is identified as a preacher residing in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, married to Leila V. Heidt, with two small children.

Lucian A. Voorhees Diary / Milledge Rivers Gunter Account Book, 1864-1893

Manuscript volume, 1 February-7 May 1864 and 15 December 1864-1893, contains diary entries of Union soldier Lucian A. Voorhees (1843-1864) and miscellaneous entries including store accounts of Lexington County, S.C., native Milledge Rivers Gunter (1845-1931).

Lucian Voorhees served as a sergeant in Co. A, Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, during the Civil War. His entries detail life in camp near Brandy Station, Virginia, during the winter of 1864 and his participation in the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864.

Throughout his service Voorhees maintained a desire to obtain an officer's commission and many of his entries describe steps he pursued to that end. These included being tested before the colonel of his regiment on 18 and 19 February 1864. After the first day of examinations on "Regulations and Tactics," Voorhees commented that he "made several mistakes" and though he tried to "keep it still," his poor showing "soon became generally known." Despite the deferment of the remainder of the exam for a week following several more mistakes on 19 February

1864, Voorhees remained "confident of success." Two months later, Voorhees was still considering applying for a commission, but was contemplating leaving his regiment and attempting to secure a place as an officer in a newly formed African-American unit. On 21 April 1864, he noted that there was "much talk on a recent order to allow men to be examined for admittance into the military free school of Phil[adelphia] to become qualified for commissions in negro regiments. I have a notion to apply."

Voorhees also commented regularly on the interaction of officers and enlisted men in camp and freely offered his opinions on the regimental commander, Col. William H. Penrose (1832-1903). Immediately following the conclusion of his dinner on 29 February 1864, while his unit was in the field, "the order arrived to advance as skirmishers arrived and in double quick time we moved forward having scarcely time to put on our things. Cannonading was heard in front, but our move proved to be founded on Col. Penrose's drunkenness and we fell back part way."

In contrast, Lt. Col. Edward Livingston Campbell seemed to be held in high esteem by members of the regiment. On 26 March 1864, Voorhees described a "highly interesting ceremony" during which "a splendid sword sash & belt purchased and presented by the enlisted men (\$200.00)" to Campbell. He concluded his description by reporting that Campbell "sent his compliments to the men... and hoped the time would speedily come when we would all be on the same footing." Two days later Voorhees wrote a letter "to Trenton papers on the sword presentation"; however, he reveals that he was forced to do so under an assumed name "as it was very cutting on Col. Penrose." The letter was evidently published, for on 10 April 1864, he remarked somewhat gleefully that there was "quite a stir about an article in True American of my production, sarcastic, on Col. Penrose, as relating to the sword presentation to Lt. Col. Campbell."

In addition to his daily tasks and studying for a commission, official duties of the regiment included taking part in drills and parades. In his entry of 18 April 1864, Voorhees described a review of the entire Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. "We moved out early and arrived upon the field somewhat tired being double quicked into position... the whole corps wearing white gloves presented a fine appearance. Saw U.S. Grant and he looked upon us very pleasantly. Fatigued we were led back to camp a distance by the way of about 3 miles."

The men also found time for activities outside of their official duties. For Voorhees these included letter writing, sporting events, participation in a debating society, and attendance at church services and prayer meetings. He does not seem to have kept up a regular correspondence with family members, but he does occasionally mention letters written and received from young ladies in New Jersey. On 14 April 1864 he notes that he had received a "rather loving letter from Gay M. Rockhill," then remarked that he feared "I am leading her too far." Members of his brigade also used sports to pass the time while in winter quarters. On 18 April 1864, Voorhees "practiced some with boxing gloves," and on 2 May a "grand match game" (presumably an early form of baseball) took place between the Second New Jersey Volunteers and the "Harris Light Cavalry." He reported a victory for "our boys... by 18 rounds."

If sports were a way to get much needed physical exercise, the "Literary Society," which met on Wednesdays and consisted of a debate and the presentation of an essay, offered a chance at mental stimulation. Topics debated at the weekly meetings included "Will the war end this year" (17 February 1864), "Should Capital punishment be prohibited by Law" (9 March 1864), "Should the main aim of punishment be the reformation of the criminal or the prevention of crime" (30 March 1864), "Does this war tend to improve us as a people" (6 April), and "Does Memory affect the minds of men more than hope" (20 April 1864).

Voorhees was an active participant in nearly all of the debates, and seems to have influenced the judges' decisions on certain occasions. On 30 March 1864 he "talked my time out and we gained the decision... adjourned in excellent spirits." According to Voorhees' entries these affairs could become quite heated. On 9 March 1864, a dispute arose between Voorhees and Thompson, "I was on the Aff[irmative side] and took strong grounds to sustain my side, and in refuting... what Thompson of the Neg[ative]s had said effecting the leader of this Rebellion, he gruffly & angrily called me to order but I was sustained by the President." He and Thompson had another disagreement on 6 April 1864 when the former "rather insulted me... but I took it in good part." On 20 April 1864 it was not Thompson but an individual named Bullock with whom Voorhees almost came to blows. He described it as coming close to being "a Brooks affair," an apparent reference to the 1856 caning of Senator Charles Sumner by South Carolina Representative Preston Brooks in the chamber of the United States Senate.

Essay topics included "The sacred soil of the Old Dominion or Virginia mud" (23 March 1864), which Voorhees reported "was well received as it was comical and sensible," and the "Mutability of the human race" (20 April 1864), given by "Cordell of the cattle guard," which he declared "excellent." Voorhees, the featured speaker on 9 March 1864, delivered his "oration" on "Man," and in describing his speech said he struck out "as though I would smash slavery when lo! I ended on 'the true type of a man' Abraham Lincoln President of the U.S."

The literary society also took an active roll in improving camp life for soldiers. One example of this was their collection of money "to help pay for a mule to carry the Chapel tent" on 23 March 1864. The next day Voorhees noted that they had raised \$11.25. Most of the time religious services were conducted by regimental chaplains, but on 22 April 1864 Voorhees described two sermons preached the day prior by the Rev. William Ives Buddington, in camp from Brooklyn "at the option of the 'Christian Commission,'" during which "tears were brought to the eyes of many." Buddington's message was to assure the soldiers that they "were not forgotten but are prayed for at home."

During maneuvers which spanned 27 February-2 March 1864, there was no fighting but enough marching through mud to warrant Voorhees to comment that he "stripped and washed from head to foot" upon returning to camp. This was followed by "a good drink" since "rations of whiskey had been dealt" after which he went to sleep. This was the only military action that Voorhees' saw until the Overland Campaign which commenced in May 1864. The first conflict in this campaign, fought between 5 and 7 May 1864 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, became known as the Battle of the Wilderness and was described in detail by Voorhees.

The Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry began packing for a move on 3 May as a part of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac after receiving an order from Gen. George G. Meade "imbueing confidence in the men in the coming conflict, telling us to remember our relatives at home and above all our country." Voorhees awoke at two o'clock in the morning on 4 May 1864 and set out at day light. His unit marched eighteen miles that day over a road "strewn with blankets and clothing mostly from the 10th New Jersey," and he was so fatigued when they stopped that he "'threw up' (vulgarly speaking)." This exhausting march did little to dampen his spirits, and he remarked afterwards that "the scene is indeed picturesque, myriads of freemen going forth to battle the enemies of our Country."

The following day they again set out at daylight and “had a hard tramp to and fro... through almost impenetrable woods.” And though there was “skirmishing in front” and the “firing on our right and left was incessant all the P.M.,” Voorhees indicated that his regiment “did not fire.” Though he missed the actual fighting, he was witness to some of the awful sights of the battle - “Dead and wounded lay around of both armies... in some instances the leaves had caught fire and threatened to burn men alive and *did* burn dead men. The groans of the wounded was awful some yelling to be moved from the fire.” Dead soldiers could provide some comforts, however, including “Corn cake,” which Confederate soldiers “seem to have plenty of... as found in their haversacks and the boys eat it with avidity.”

Firing commenced at dawn on 6 May 1864, but they were able to brew coffee in the morning, “4 men at a time being allowed to go to the rear for that purpose.” They piled their knapsacks and “waited for the word ‘forward’” but seem to have spent most of the day “lieing here among the dead” where they felt their “close proximity to Eternity & pray[ed] for our souls as well as for victory.” Voorhees’ unit finally moved forward and occupied breastworks erected by a New York regiment, where “dead Rebs were rifled indiscriminately.” At dusk a charge by Confederate forces broke the Union line but was finally repulsed. Voorhees noted impatiently he “only waited for the command to fire” which never came. At ten o’clock that night his unit was moved to the rear where “they stacked arms and slept till morning.”

Voorhees’ entry of 7 May 1864, his last in the diary, began by reporting that Co. A was “deployed out through the Wilderness” where they had an “awful time getting in a right position.” After getting “turned around” they finally joined with the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers and “laid down.” Some men from his company were wounded during the confusion including “a recruit out a few days only.” From the diary it is not clear when Sgt. Lucian Voorhees died; outside sources indicate that he was killed on 8 May 1864 but due to the abbreviated nature of the entry and description of fighting near his position on 7 May it is possible that he was killed later that day.

Following his death, Voorhees’ diary came into the possession of Confederate soldier Milledge Rivers Gunter, a private in Co. F, Palmetto Sharpshooters. After the conclusion of hostilities Gunter operated a store on Chiquapin Creek, outside of Batesburg in Lexington County, S.C. For roughly the next thirty years, he used the remaining pages in the diary to keep records of the store, compose lines of

poetry, and make notes of family births and deaths. Milledge Rivers Gunter died on 17 January 1931, a few months short of his eighty-sixth birthday.

Mary Walther Papers, 1943-1947

Providing books in an effort to boost the morale of American soldiers serving during World War II was carried out by the Army Library Service. The number of professional librarians employed between 1941 and 1946 was estimated to be about 1200 worldwide, with as many as 600 involved at any one time. Mary Delores Walther, a native Midwesterner who later called South Carolina home, was one of those select few.

Mary Walther was born in LeSueur (Minnesota), on 8 December 1910. Mary grew up in LeSueur and attended the University of Minnesota (Minneapolis) where she received an undergraduate degree in English in 1931. She returned to the University of Minnesota during the summer of 1935 and began working toward a degree in Library Science, later pursuing additional studies at the University of Washington (Seattle) and the University of Illinois (Urbana), from which she was awarded her library degree. Between her studies, Mary taught school in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa.

In 1943 the thirty-three-year-old single school teacher patriotically took a job as librarian at the newly constructed Alliance Army Air Field located in Alliance, Nebraska. She had considered joining the WACs but felt that she was afforded more flexibility by becoming a civilian employee of the Army. After about a year at Alliance, where American paratroopers were being prepared for the invasion of Europe, Walther accepted a transfer to a similar position in the Hawaiian Islands. The reserved, diminutive Midwesterner quickly discovered that life as one of the few women among hundreds of men away from home could be socially demanding and very exciting. Her days, which revolved around libraries and bookmobiles, were balanced by nightly parties, dances, and dinners at various officers' clubs, with the biggest decision of the day sometimes being the selection of her escort for the evening.

Mary volunteered for transfer to Guam as soon as it was deemed reasonably safe for female civilian Army employees to go there. Her determination to endure the risks of the transfer (not all Japanese had been removed from the island), the hardships of the job (establishing libraries for 70,000 troops preparing for the

invasion of Japan) and the unpleasantness of daily life (huts, cots, latrines, heat and humidity, and lots of Spam) surprised Mary and those who knew her best.

The multitude of friendships Mary developed at Alliance, the Hawaiian Islands, and Guam were all just temporary. As pointed out in a letter of 10 October 1944, connections were constantly being made or lost. Death, transfer, and discharge from service made wartime relationships transitory. "The worst part of this war business is that the people you really like and respect are always moved out. Guess they are usually the real leaders, tho, and are needed farther out." Mary's own adventure of a lifetime came to an end in mid-1946 when she decided to return to the States to appease her mother rather than transfer to Manila or Tokyo as had been requested.

Mary's writings provide a window through which is revealed a woman's view of the Second World War in the Pacific, as recounted in some two hundred three letters received and preserved by her mother and sisters Cyrilla and Margaret during these years.

The stint at Alliance (Nebraska), offered Mary Walther new opportunities and friendships. Alliance Army Air Base had been constructed in early 1942 for parachute and ammunition training. The 507th Parachute Infantry Regiment was trained there before later being attached to the Eighty-second Airborne Division. While landing in France shortly before the invasion of Normandy, the 507th suffered heavy casualties as a result of missing the planned Drop Zone.

Among her special friends from the Alliance days were C.E. Mayo, who wrote from England on 22 May 1944, "Having to say good-bye to people I have met, and learned to appreciate has been one of the darkest parts of my army life.... there will never be a more perfect crowd than our gang at Alliance"; paratrooper James O'Rourke, to whom Mary wrote on 20 June 1944 noting that she had "thought of you often since D Day," only to have her letter returned a year later with the envelope, which had been marked variously "Hospitalized," "no record," "missing in action," "deceased," bespeaking the fate of her friend; and Bogdan Baynert, a talented young artist with a penchant for bowling, books, art museums, and classical music. The pages of several of this Michigan native's letters to Walther are illustrated with cartoons caricaturing GI's. From Camp Mackall in North Carolina, Corporal Baynert wrote on 4 March 1944 expressing amazement at Mary's determination to go to Hawaii. "Why you want to leave the good old United

States is something I can't understand." While he admitted that "Alliance is not the garden spot of the world," he feared she would soon find that "Hawaii is not the playground of the world." After all, he added, "there are no bowling alleys in Hawaii - isn't that a good enough reason for not going there!" Baynert seemed even less impressed with his own luck. "There are no bowling alleys down south. The southerners don't believe in such violent exercise. They much prefer lynching negroes or telling Roosevelt how to run the country."

Mary Walther left San Francisco 13 May 1944 on board a hospital ship destined for the Hawaiian Islands. She wrote to Cyrilla on 28 May 1944 to report that she had not received any mail yet and to fill her in on her activities since her arrival:

So far I've just wasted time. All the librarians here have been new - I'm the first transfer, and the month's training was devised for new people. I really haven't learned anything yet.... It is a nice vacation. The organization is highly centralized, and it looks as though we will be supervised to death.... We spent Monday and Tuesday in Honolulu. After we had finished filling out papers, we went shopping, and I bought two pairs of shoes - they aren't rationed here. Tuesday afternoon we got caught in an air raid alarm. June and I didn't know where to go - they kept telling us to go to the hills, but we didn't know where that was. Before we knew it, we were caught in tear gas that spread to get the people out of congested districts. We surely had beautifully red eyes for the rest of the day.

Part of Mary's time was spent on Oahu, where bookmobile service provided ample sightseeing opportunities. In a letter of 14 August 1944, she exclaimed, "each time we go out with our books, it is like taking a vacation." Trips around the island were not without incident, however, including one where she and her driver had two flat tires but only one spare. "We had the first near a Coast Guard outfit, but since we were army, they didn't help much," she told Margaret on 21 August 1944. "Luckily we were close to a camp when we had the second flat, and the fellows there patched our tires for us." By 24 September 1944 Walther had a new bookmobile, a half-ton truck, "with shelves built on the back facing out. It hauls over three hundred books, and several portable libraries." The more remote camps, she explained, were supplied with "portable libraries with 50 books which we change every four weeks."

As discussed in a letter of 29 October 1944, Mary was sometimes called upon to handle more demanding challenges, including that of setting up “a field station in a prisoner of war camp here.” She found the prospects intriguing but wondered how she was going “to figure out what kind of books I can give to Koreans who can’t speak English.” Her time in Hawaii was not all business, however, nor was it without its social pleasures. Her letters abound with details of dinners, dances, and parties, descriptions of her clothes and bouquets for each of those occasions, and banter about the seemingly limitless possibilities of escorts. One such soiree, she noted 4 December 1944, was hosted by an officer at his private home and attended by Major League baseball players Johnny Vander Meer and “Schoolboy” Rowe.

By April 1945 Mary Walther began to talk about the likelihood of transferring to an advance location but she was not always at liberty to share many details with her family. “Sorry I can’t tell you more about what I’m going to do, but at present it can’t be written,” she confided on 22 April 1945. Within a month librarians were finally permitted to enter other islands in the Central Pacific area, and Mary and two others were assigned to Guam. Not all Japanese had surrendered on Guam, and fugitive bands were still at large even as late as 1946. Conditions on the island were extremely primitive. “They tell us that living conditions there won’t be luxurious,” she had told Cyrilla on 5 April 1945, “and there will be things we will miss, but it will be safe, and there are no tropical diseases.... In case you should ever need to get me in a hurry, be sure you do it thru the Red Cross. It really won’t take me more than about three days to get home, even if I do go further out.”

The transfer from Hawaii to Guam was discussed more in a 12 May 1945 letter to sister Margaret:

This Island isn’t so bad - only part of it was destroyed by the fighting, and there are still plenty of jungle and native villages left.... It’s amazing to see how fast the service is building things up. Where there is heavy military traffic all highways are paved and four lanes paved.... Libraries are to become an essential feature in demobilization.... I’m quite sure I won’t want to stay long once this thing is over, however, and so when the Japs quit, expect me home.... V-E Day didn’t cause much excitement out here. I was much surprised but no one had much desire to celebrate.

Living conditions on Guam were primitive at best. Mary reported on 24 May 1945 that she had not “managed to find even an orange crate to supplement my two pieces of furniture - a bed and an ironing board,” which doubled as a writing table until a packing box could be fashioned into combination dressing table and writing table, further noting that “the girls on the other islands that we have just visited live in Quonsets but have no plumbing, and half the time they have no water. There is a guard in front of their door, and the minute they step outside after dark, he follows them around like a shadow.”

Despite such meager circumstances, provisions had been made for the entertainment of military personnel by touring VIPs. American stage and film actress “Gertrude Lawrence and her USO troupe group stayed in the same Special Services quarters while we were visiting,” Mary stated on 24 May 1945. “We became well acquainted. She’s very sweet.”

Ever in demand socially, Mary spoke often of the constant struggle to keep clean in the heat and dirt and primitive conditions. When the damp climate and rainy season necessitated, she improvised an electric light in her wardrobe and kept it burning to prevent mildew. “...the only animals out here are the men, commonly referred to as wolves,” she quipped on 2 June 1945. “It is funny how all the girls out here go thru it,” she added while speaking of one colleague who “fell hard for a lieutenant colonel who is married and has two children” and had requested a transfer to the Philippines so that she could be near him. “I had mine early... and so learned to accept the others as married men even when they tried to deny it. The wives should hear some of the good stories they can tell.”

Instituting library facilities and services demanded much of Walther’s attention, and these responsibilities increased steadily over time. When she wrote to Cyrilla on 7 June 1945 she told about establishing a large basic library at the army transport department:

We put it in a dayroom which they had built themselves from scraps of lumber and woven bamboo mats. Six of them went into the jungle and braved ambush by Japs everyday for three weeks to cut the bamboo, which some of the natives wove for them.

By 25 July 1945, as she wrote home to thank her mother for a recent care package of clothes and food, even though Mary complained that “the food here is terrible,

and they say we will have to eat C rations for the next six weeks,” she proudly told of having put in:

another library...for the bombardment group. The fellows had just come in from a mission to Tokyo, and the place was jammed right after we opened it. We didn't have half enough books.... Our library buildings are just about up now, and soon we will be moving. I'll be glad because right now we are in an area by ourselves and have to be guarded all day. The boys carry guns all the time. The other area is quite well populated.

Mary Walther's professional experiences on Guam are summed up in a lengthy three-page typewritten retrospective account she submitted after the war to John Alden Jamieson, author of *Books for the Army; the Army Library Service in the Second World War* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1950). The narrative, which dates from 18 November 1948, addresses a whole range of issues related to efforts to partner with the military in initiating library services and securing adequate facilities:

When we first arrived on the Island, our position was unique. Nurses and Red Cross personnel had preceded us, but their jobs were such that they could be confined to an area. Librarians were a shocking problem to the Commanding Officers. Their work compelled them to travel all over the island and into areas where men didn't expect to find ladies.... At first we had an armed guard at all times, even when working in the library. We never saw the necessity of it unless it was when some G.I. spotted a white woman in our jeep or truck and in amazement stopped all traffic while he stopped his vehicle to look. Gradually, we became acclimated to the Army as it existed on an island in the Pacific, and they became adjusted to us and our visits.

...everything we did on Guam was directly or indirectly for the fellows who bombed Japan. All the Army there existed to keep the B-29's going out nite and day, and all our books and libraries were governed by that purpose.... We had good patronage, especially when we gave twenty-four hour service just before the end of the war. Many of the raids went out at night or in early morning. The trip was a long one...and the boys liked to read in the long hours it

took to get to and from the objective. We always hated to lose a book from our meagre supply, but we never minded when we were told it was left in a plane after a raid when the borrower was too tired to remember he had started the trip with it. The boys in the Service Groups needed the nite and day library hours, too. Many went on duty at odd hours of the nite after sleeping during the day. The library was their only source of recreation just before time to start servicing planes or going on guard.

I don't mean...to infer that we had well organized libraries from the beginning...or that we were ever satisfied that our service was complete, reaching all groups and operating smoothly. At first we did well to set up a few portable boxes here and there in the few dry spots we could find.... Our books were also scarce...and...we begged books from all sources. We even started a "Share Your Book" campaign, made posters coaxing the fellows to let us circulate their gifts from home after they had finished with them. We did quite well and with books sent to us in small packages from the Mainland.... Gifts kept coming even after we had a fair supply, too. Sometimes they were sent for sentimental reasons, as those we got from a Mother whose son had been lost on a bombing raid over Germany. She specifically requested that his library be placed where boys on missions to Japan could use them.

Involved as she was with the war effort and the interesting experiences she was having in the Pacific, Mary greeted news of the end of the war with joy but some measure of uncertainty as to her own future. On 12 August 1945 she shared her excitement about news of the surrender of Japan.

We have been waiting all day yesterday and today for news that the war is over. I surely hope it comes soon because the suspense is bad. Someone woke me up at twelve o'clock last Friday nite (Thursday to you) to say that the radio was broadcasting the news that Japan was ready for peace. Everyone went just wild - especially the patients. We could hear them cheering across the road.

There was some talk of sending Mary and others on to Japan or Manila, but she seemed pleased by mid-September 1945 to speculate that if “all except regular army people are home in six months, that should mean that we can be too.” She remained busy with library openings and the completion of new buildings, and, with the hospital closing, some extra beds were becoming available. “Civilization is comfortable,” she noted on 21 September 1945, “when you have had to do without it for a while.” The sudden interruption of food shipments diverted to aid victims of Typhoon Louise, which hit Okinawa in early October of 1945, however, only emphasized the remoteness of her island home. Mary, who once again was forced to subsist on C rations, found herself yearning for fresh produce and milk.

Although she had submitted her name as a volunteer for transfer, possibly to Japan, by early 1946 letters indicate that Mary had determined to return to the United States. “I’ll start looking for ships out of here now,” she wrote Cyrilla on 9 March. But, she noted, “not many ships carry women.” Moreover, she confessed, “I fear that I will have a hard time adjusting to school library work after this active life.”

A month and a half and one typhoon later, she wrote on 20 April 1946:

This is developing into a real struggle - trying to get off the island. From all appearances I picked the lowest ebb in shipping since the war ended, and all I can do is sit and wait until something comes along to take me. The Cape Mendocino finally came in on the 18th, but it was infested with some kind of black pox which had been brought in from China, and now we are having to wait until it is completely fumigated and declared safe for passengers.

A note appended to the end of the same letter states simply, “Guess this is it. We board ship at 12:30 today. I’ll send you a cable when I reach Oahu.”

After reaching Hawaii, Walther wrote from Fort Shafter on 10 May to check in with her family. Two days later, she penned one last letter to Cyrilla. “I left Guam on the 18th of April,” she wrote, “and after a six day wait on Saipan and a twelve day trip on an old battered merchant marine ship arrived here on the 9th of May. I won’t repeat details of the trip - I’m a good sailor and in spite of crowded conditions managed to enjoy the sailing.” Even though Mary seemed anxious to return home and was enjoying the social activities on Oahu, there were lingering thoughts of the opportunities she had declined. “I am trying hard to be patient,” she declared,

speaking of the idle time she was having while waiting on Oahu, "and I can't see why I shouldn't be, since I know I shall never earn a salary so easily again."

The overall significance and research value of the World War II letters of Mary Walther is amplified by an auxiliary unit of approximately two hundred eighty-four photographs picturing Walther, her colleagues, and others, both in the Hawaiian Islands and on Guam. These many snapshots bring to life in a more immediate fashion the work of those who labored to make available books to the military through representative images of the interiors and exteriors of the libraries established in the Pacific, the GI's who frequented them, both whites and African Americans, and the library outreach services extended via bookmobiles and visits to hospital wards.

After the war, Mary Walther married James Lawton Oswald, a native of Allendale (S.C.). Both of them were employed at the time of their marriage in 1947 at Maxwell Air Force Base with the Air University Library. In 1952 Mary and James Oswald moved to Aiken (S.C.), where Mary lived out the balance of her life. She was school librarian at Aiken Junior High School, Kennedy Middle School, and St. Angela Academy, and James worked as a technical librarian with DuPont's Savannah River Site. The Oswalds came to enjoy a special relationship with the University of South Carolina - Aiken, where they actively participated in the Academy for Lifelong Learning, frequently attended cultural events at the Etherredge Center, and served on a committee to develop an endowment fund to cover operating expenses for the performing arts center. Their common love of language and literature, developed during long careers as librarians, led them in 1994 to endow the James and Mary Oswald Distinguished Writers Series at USCA. Mary Walther Oswald died in 1996. James Oswald died in 2005.

Letter, 3 April 1861, from Lewis Alfred Wardlaw to Joseph James Wardlaw

Letter, 3 April [1861], of Lewis Alfred Wardlaw (1844-1863), was written from the vicinity of Charleston to his father, physician Joseph James Wardlaw in Abbeville, S.C., and documents the presence of Confederate volunteers in state service along the South Carolina coast prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The writer indicates that he was in good health even though rain and wind the night before had threatened to tear down the tent in which he was sleeping. He also tells of two instances of insubordination within the ranks.

In the first, Eccles Cuthbert was to be sent to the guardhouse for having gone “over to the city with out permission,” but the company had passed resolutions appealing to Captain Perrin to punish him instead. A day earlier a sixteen-year-old had been drummed out of the regiment for stealing: “he walked about 20 feet a head of the drummer and behind him a file of 4 men with load[ed] guns.” Wardlaw thought such situations regrettable but not surprising: “I find like in all companies we have some black sheep and the only way to have all white sheep is to get rid of the black sheep. It is very annoying to have such men.”

While there is no detailed discussion of the preparations for war, Wardlaw noted disparagingly that the troops were “to move to the new encampment” and that “the order to move to James Island was countermanded very much to our disappointment. From what the members of the other companies say, the new encampment is a miserable place.” Likewise, the fate of Fort Sumter is mentioned only in passing: “I suppose something will be determined upon soon by the convention as regards Fort Sumter. There may be an issue between the Two Partys.”

Lewis Alfred Wardlaw served six months with the “Abbeville Volunteers,” Co. D, Gregg’s First South Carolina Volunteers, and ultimately joined Co. B, First Regiment, South Carolina Rifles (Orr’s Rifles), where he advanced to first sergeant before being severely wounded at Chancellorsville in May 1863.

Robert Wauchope Papers, 1928-1942

Two hundred sixty manuscripts, 20 June 1928-1942, of Robert Wauchope (1909-1979) detail his post-baccalaureate education and early career as an archaeologist. These letters and postcards augment three essays written by Robert Wauchope as a student at the University of South Carolina, which are in the South Caroliniana Library’s holdings.

A majority of the correspondence is from Robert while active in one of three capacities: as a “master” at Camp Marienfeld in Chesham, New Hampshire, a doctoral candidate at Harvard, or a field researcher in Central America. They were directed to his family who resided most of the year in Columbia, S.C. Four additional letters addressed to Robert from Uncle Shorty of Camp Marienfeld, J.A. Chase ,Jr., Dr. A.V. Kidder, and Aunt Emma, respectively, are enclosed with his

regular family correspondence. The collection also contains four family letters regarding Robert.

Robert Wauchope is recognized for the contributions he made to the body of archaeological scholarship on the southeastern United States and Yucatan Peninsula and, in particular, his research on Mayan dwellings and Zacualpa tomb artifacts. The resulting publications, the product of two expeditions to Central America, were applauded by his associates. On 23 October 1932 Robert wrote that his life-long mentor and friend Dr. A.V. Kidder “was pleased with [the *House Mounds of Uaxactun* report] and the work I’ve done on the Contributions Series article.” After its publication, Frans Blom, Head of the Department of Middle America Research at Tulane, wrote Robert in 1934, “I read the report with the keenest interest and believe that you have started a very worthwhile research.” Furthermore, Robert was lauded for the clarity and accessibility of his writing, valuable skills which prompted him to note in October 1932, “Well, so far I’ve written and typed 4 long papers for Dr. Tozzer.... He [Tozzer] wants me to incorporate the one on [Mayan] Chultuns into my Carnegie article, but if this can’t be done he may get it published in the *American Anthropologist*!” These skills were a boon, particularly during the later part of his career when he authored two books, *Lost Tribes and Sunken Continents: Myth and Method in the Study of American Indians*, both of which effectively translated this specialized discipline for a wider lay audience.

Robert’s writing talent was likely inherited from his father, Dr. George Armstrong Wauchope (1862-1943), a professor of English at the University of South Carolina. It is also possible that his academic interest was encouraged by the senior Wauchope as Robert graduated *magna cum laude* with a Bachelor of Arts in English in 1931. Even so, his early interest in archaeology was equally supported by Dr. Wauchope.

After his first term at the University of South Carolina, Robert was welcomed, at the request of his father, by Dr. A.V. Kidder as a field assistant on a digging expedition at Forked Lightning Ruin, New Mexico. In a letter dated 31 July 1927, Mrs. Madelaine Kidder reported, “[Robert] is such a willing and interested helper in the work; I don’t know what we would do without him.... The camp helpers as well as our numerous guests are enthusiastic about him.”

His experience in New Mexico proved significant for the lifelong relationship he would form with the Kidder family. Indeed, at the encouragement of Dr. Kidder, Robert entered Harvard University in 1931 as a doctoral candidate in archaeology. The enthusiastic young man wrote on 29 September 1931, "Honestly, I don't believe I've been quite so completely happy and satisfied in my whole life!! I just seem to be living in a sort of rosy dream that I'm afraid I'll wake up from!" He continued, "Everything at Harvard is so beautiful, and the whole atmosphere is scholarly and dignified." Upon attending his first classes, Robert penned, "Am terribly busy! But am having grand time! All my classes are grand...."

In October 1931 Robert was offered the opportunity to go to Yucatan. He wrote his family, "I was walking down the steps of the museum today...and happened to meet Dr. Tozzer as he came out of his office. He walked down with me and out of a clear sky he said, 'Wauchope, how would you like to go down to the Yucatan this winter?'.... Then he went on to say that I had a chance to go to the Yucatan after mid-years for the Carnegie Institute with a salary of \$100.00 a month!"

The spring of 1932 found Robert in Uaxactun, surveying and excavating Mayan house mounds. His letters home, like that of 13 March 1932, detailed his responsibilities: "...worked on A-XV (the mound I was measuring) and made some more drawings to be sent in with this week's Carnegie report. My material handed in consisted of a cross-section map and a ground plan of A-XV, a drawing to scale and a cross-section of the mask on Pyramid E-VII Sub (see that picture in the Year Book), and scale-drawings of the hieroglyphs on the dated monument that Ledyard uncovered in A-V." Robert's enthusiasm and interest in his work is evident in his 21 March 1932 letter. "On Tuesday I started my own excavating!...Oh boy!...the first house mound has turned out to be so complicated and puzzling that Ledyard told me today, after examining the first week of excavation, that it was highly interesting and worth spending all the time on that I wanted. So I am going to excavate it completely...." He continued, "Oh, I am having the time of my life!" Wauchope summarized the season's work on 24 May 1932. "All in all, I think this year is considered the best so far at Uaxactun. Some unusual and even dramatic things have been found, among them 2 new dated monuments, both with very early 'Initial Series' dates. (The ones I drew.) Also fragments of a codex, of which there are only 3 in world; and several gold beads of a necklace." By the end of the season, Robert had excavated five house mounds. His findings were published in a report, *House Mounds of Uaxactun*, the first ever look at non-elite Mayan Indians.

Returning in 1934, again with Carnegie Institute, Robert traveled the Guatemalan highlands, Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintana Roo studying modern Mayan housing. This expedition resulted in a 1938 report, "Modern Maya Houses: A Study of Their Archaeological Significance." In late 1935 he again commenced field work, this time in Guatemala. By 1942 he completed his report, "Excavations at Zacualpa, Guatemala," which was submitted to fulfill the requirements for his Ph.D. conferred in 1943. The report was later published in 1948.

Robert's experiences in Central America paved the way for a productive professional career. On 19 November 1931 he wrote, "...speaking of opportunities for work, [Dr. Tozzer] said how lucky I was to be 'in' with Carnegie already.... How 6 or 8 students here were graduating with nothing in prospect yet." Robert accepted his first academic position as assistant professor of archaeology at the University of Georgia and director of a state archaeological survey through the Works Progress Administration in 1938.

Two years later he moved to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, to teach anthropology and direct the Laboratory of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of North Carolina. While there he met Elizabeth Brown, and the couple married on 15 August 1941. They moved to New Orleans the following year, and in July 1942 Robert began a thirty-three year tenure directing the Middle American Research Institute (M.A.R.I.) at Tulane University. During this time he worked to establish the Department of Anthropology and taught through 1977. After his death on 26 January 1979, Robert's research materials and field notes were donated to M.A.R.I. at Tulane.

The majority of this collection covers the activities of an enthusiastic young archaeologist. Additional topics of interest include social news and events in Columbia, S.C., including Depression-era bank closures, happenings at the University of South Carolina, and the activities of Dr. Wauchope and Mrs. Elizabeth Bostedo Wauchope.

Letter, 2 Oct. 1862, from Archibald Whyte to Andrew Baxter Springs

Letter, 2 October 1862, A[rchibald] Whyte, [Rock Hill], to [Andrew Baxter Springs] expresses surprise that "the Managers of Election for Rock Hill had advertised the Election to take place on 2d Monday inst. instead of Tuesday."

Whyte writes, "I could scarcely persuade them that the constitution had been altered so as to read 'Senators and members of the House of Representatives

shall be chosen on the Tuesday after the 2d Monday in Oct. 1862 and on the same day in every second year thereafter.” Hoping that “no other Managers in the Indian Land labor under such mistake,” Whyte stresses the importance “that there should be no informality about home” and notes that military units were “at liberty to vote on Saturday” but “If they exercise the privilege, it should be in time to reach Yorkville by Tuesday or at least by Wednesday....”

The Rev. Archibald Whyte, who served as pastor of Neely’s Creek Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, was a planter, innkeeper, postmaster, schoolteacher, magistrate, and civic leader in York District, South Carolina, from 1844 until his death in 1865. His home housed both tavern and schoolhouse and was the site of the Nation Ford post office.

Andrew Baxter Springs, an 1840 graduate of South Carolina College, read law with Judge Thomas Withers, planted, and was instrumental in the development of banking and railroad industries. In 1862 he was appointed by the South Carolina legislature as Commissioner of the Soldier’s Relief Board with special responsibility for York District, S.C.

Othniel H. Wienges Farm Journal, 1879-1910

Manuscript farm journal, 1879-1910, of Saint Matthews (Calhoun County, S.C.) maintained by O[thniel] H. Wienges, a cotton farmer residing at Singleton plantation on the South Carolina Railroad line, with a record of horses born, livestock purchased, lumber sold, and supplies purchased as well as a record of cotton picked by a sizable workforce of tenant farmers.

Of particular research interest is a two-page record of cotton crops, 1885-1904, with general observations on rainfall and notations on the prevalence of caterpillars, number of acres planted, and number of bales of cotton produced. Miscellaneous notes include a brief record of grape vines set out and a course of treatment for horse colic.

Wienges’ recordbook was kept in the second edition of a pre-printed volume alternately titled *Affleck’s Farmer’s and Planter’s Record and Account Book* on the front cover and *The Farm Record and Account Book* on the title page. Compiled by I.D. Affleck, this 1884 printing followed the eighth edition of Thomas Affleck’s *The Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book*. Wienges adapted the pages of the volume to his own needs rather than systematically recording the information called for in the Affleck system.

Among advertisers represented on the illustrated end pages of the volume is Stono Phosphate Company of Charleston, S.C.

Williams Family Papers, 1861-1865

Ten letters, 1861-1865, written by and to members of the Williams family of Edgefield County, S.C., chiefly document the Civil War activities of H.J., James C., and T.H. Williams, all members of Co. G, Seventh South Carolina Infantry.

The first letter, dated 13 June 1861, written by James C. Williams shortly after his arrival in Richmond to his brother describes his travel to Virginia by train via Charlotte, Raleigh, Weldon, and Petersburg. Upon reaching Raleigh they were given a dinner of "fried ham, Boiled ham, Biscuit, [and] Coffee" by the local citizens. After arriving in Richmond, described by Williams as "the greatest place I was ever in," they were treated to another dinner, after which "we marched through the town about a mile to the Railroad...and kept up a constant cheering as we passed along the streets." He ends his first letter by informing his brother that his regiment will soon be moved to Manassas Junction.

James' next letter was penned on 24 August 1861 from Vienna, Virginia to his mother. In it he describes a "yankey Buton" that was taken "off the coat of a Yankee as we storm[ed] the Breas[t]work of the Enemy on Sunday Evening 21 July" that he is sending to his brother Creswell. He also enclosed "a small Trofie...I carved it out of a Piece of cedar the Tree of which was cut down by a canon Ball fired at our Pickett on the seventeenth of July."

The final letter from James, dated 24 December 1863, and written from Morrisville, Tennessee, details his involvement in a battle near Bean's Station and wishes a "Happy Christmas to you all."

H.J. Williams' first letter was addressed to his father and was written from Vienna, Va., on 30 September 1861. It is chiefly devoted to answering his father's questions about matters in Edgefield, S.C. Regarding a tan yard that his father was thinking of starting, H.J. declares that "I cannot spend my vews for I do not think that I aught to meddle with things that dose not intierly belong to me." He then informs his father that he wishes his African American slaves to be hired out again at the end of the year, but leaves the financial details to the elder's discretion.

When H.J. wrote home again on 1 June 1862, he was camped on the Chickahominy River 6 miles south of Richmond. He notes that everything is quiet following a recent battle except there is a "yankey canon gust opasite our camp...evry now and then fireing a cross at some one."

Also included is a letter from James' and H.J.'s youngest brother, Creswell M. Williams, dated 7 January 1865, from Augusta, Georgia. In it he relates that he is currently in the "May Hospital" recovering from the measles, and that he wishes his father to come visit him as soon as possible. If he is able to visit he wants his father to bring "a bottle of Molasses and a few saussages and some biscuits and some potatoes and some sweet cakes."

The collection also contains a letter written by James H. Lamb on 21 October 1862 from the Chimborozza Army Hospital in Richmond to a "Mrs. Williames." In it Lamb describes the deaths of "Shammus" who was "Martley wounded" on 28 September and "Filley" who was wounded the same day. The latter had his left arm amputated and died shortly thereafter. The writer declared "if he bin a Brouther I Could Not have felt Mutch warse then I Did when I herd it," but assured Mrs. Williams that "Filley often Spoke of preaching he tolde that he entended to Studey the Bible More... I have Not the Least Dout...he is Gon home to rest."

Addition, 1810, to the Wylie Family Papers

Manuscript, 12 September 1810, *dedimus potestatem* and renunciation of dower relates to the Wylie family of South Carolina.

The intestate death of William McLeod of Charleston, S.C., left George Alexander Wylie and Henry Wylie sole heirs and after the latter sold two lots on East Bay Street from McLeod's estate to cooper James Mitchell, renunciations of dower were required by the court on 23 May 1810 from the wives of the two Wylies. As they could not "conveniently come to Charleston," Alexander Wylie, John Younger, John Oakey, Allen Marshall, or any two of them, "shall go to the women to obtain renunciations of dower and bring them to the Associate Justices of the State at Charleston at the next Court of Common Pleas." The document was amended and signed on 12 September 1810 to add that Alexander Wylie and Allen Marshall examined the women privately and separately and they renounced their claims to the property.

2008 Gifts of Printed South Caroliniana

- W[elburn] J. **Andrews**, *Sketch of Company K, 23rd South Carolina Volunteers, in the Civil War, from 1862-1865* (Richmond, Va., [1909?]). There is evidence that J. Grier White wrote the booklet and that W.J. Andrews printed the first edition.
- Emanuel **Bowen**, *Particular Draughts and Plans of Some of the Principal Towns and Harbours Belonging to the English, French, and Spaniards, in America and West Indies* (London, 1747).
- **Briarcliffe Acres (Myrtle Beach, S.C., [1940s?])**. [Describes a planned community of three hundred fifty home estates with an airstrip, freshwater lakes, and golf and yacht clubs.]
- Lydia Maria Francis **Child**, *Grace Douglass, and Angelina Emily Grimke, An Appeal to the Women of the Nominally Free States* (Boston, 1838 2nd ed.).
- J.H. **Colton**, *Colton's South Carolina* (New York, 1863).
- Thomas **Conder**, *Various Plans and Draughts of Cities, Towns, Harbours, &c.* (London, 1778?). Includes Plan of the Harbour of Charles Town.
- Jeremiah **Dodsworth**, *The Better Land, or The Christian Emigrant's Guide to Heaven: Showing the Nakedness of the Land of Spiritual Egypt, the Pleasant Journey Through the Wilderness, and the Glorious Inheritance of Settlers in the Celestial Canaan* (Columbia, [1857]).
- Elizabeth Fries **Ellet**, *The Charm: A Series of Elegant Colored Groups with Descriptive Illustrations* (Philadelphia, 1847).
- **Farmers' Miscellany (Yorkville, S.C.)**, 24 April 1847 issue.

- Jonathan **Galloway**, *A Sermon: Reconciling Man's Duty and Inability* (Due West, S.C., 1850).
- Joshua **Gee**, *Considerations sur le Commerce et la Navigation de la Grand-Bretagne* (London, 1747).
- John MacGavock **Grider** and Josephine Grider Jacobs, *Marse John Goes to War* (Memphis, Tenn., 1933).
- Wendell W. **Hall**, "My Carolina Rose" (Chicago, 1921); [sheet music].
- Ella Hicks **Johnson**, *Granny Remembers* (Macon, Ga., 1928).
- Hugh **Kenner**, with drawings by Guy Davenport, *The Counterfeiters: An Historical Comedy* (Bloomington, 1968, and Baltimore, 1985). Illustrations in the 1985 edition appear in the order Davenport and Kenner intended, not as printed in the first edition.
- Jerry **Livingston**, "It's Sunday down in Caroline" (New York, 1933); [sheet music].
- J[ohn] **Luffman** (engraver), *Charleston Harbour* (London, 1801).
- J[oseph] **Mandrillon**, *Le Spectateur Américain, ou, Remarques Générales sur l'Amérique Septentrionale et sur la République des Treize-États-Unis* (Amsterdam, 1785). Author recounts his travels in the original thirteen colonies, including South Carolina.
- Gertrude E. **Meredith**, *The Descendants of Hugh Amory: 1605-1805* (London, 1901).
- Myer **Moses**, *Oration, Delivered at Tammany Hall, on the Twelfth May, 1831, Being the Forty-second Anniversary of the Tammany Society, or, Columbian Order* (New York, 1831).
- **Ninety Six High School Senior Class**, *Starlites* (1937-1938). Student photographs affixed to pages.

- Ward **Pegram**, Jr., *Welcome to Chester* (Chester, 1938).
- [Attributed to Henry Laurens **Pinckney**], *The Prospect Before Us, or, A Series of Essays on the Presidential Election, Originally Published in the Charleston Mercury* (Charleston, 1835).
- *Rules of the **St. George's Society**, of Charleston, as Revised and Adopted on the 23d March, 1829* (Charleston, 1830).
- Erwin R. **Schmidt**, "Carolina Sunshine" (New York, 1919); [sheet music].
- Eunice P. Calhoun **Sease** (ed.), *Some Reminiscences of a Confederate Soldier: Edwin Calhoun, Company C, South Carolina Cavalry, Confederate States of America* (n.p., [1910s?]).
- **Second Presbyterian Church (Charleston)**, *Exercises Connected with the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston, S.C.* (Charleston, 1910).
- Hannah Whitall **Smith**, *John M. Whitall: The Story of His Life* (Philadelphia, 1879).
- **South Carolina** *Sentiment in 1859* (Washington, 1863). "Further corroboration of the justness of the above views respecting the latent purpose of the leaders of the rebellion to reopen the African slave trade - a voice from the grave."
- **Spartanburg County Fair Association (S.C.)**, *Eleventh Annual Premium List of the Spartanburg County Fair Association* (Spartanburg, 1917).
- Frank **Stilwell**, "Good-bye: I'm Going to Caroline" (New York, 1913); [sheet music].

- Noah **Webster**, *History of the United States : to which is prefixed a rrief [sic] historical account of our [English] ancestors, from the dispersion at Babel, to their migration to America, and of the conquest of South America, by the Spaniards.* (Charleston, 1836).
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2008 Gifts of Pictorial Caroliniana

- **Two daguerreotypes**, ca. 1840s, of William Harper (1790-1847) and William Campbell Preston (1794-1860). The quarter-plate shows Harper seated with his arm resting on a stack of books on a table. Harper was a lawyer, Chancellor of South Carolina, and U.S. Senator. The half-plate is a copy of the portrait of Preston by John Wesley Jarvis. Preston was also a lawyer, U.S. Senator, and President of South Carolina College.
- **Daguerreotype**, ca. 1855, of an unidentified man, by J.M. Osborn, Charleston, S.C.. The man sports a partial beard and a checked waistcoat. His face is tinted, and the matte is stamped "Osborn's."
- **Ambrotype**, late 1850s-early 1860s, of an unidentified young man with chin whiskers. The face and hands have been tinted. Photographed by Charles H. Lanneau, who was an itinerant photographer based in Greenville, S.C. The ambrotype is in a wooden picture frame with a paper matte rather than the typical case and punched-tin matte.
- **Carte-de-visite**, ca. 1868, of Rev. Whatcoat Asbury Gamewell (1814-1869), by Richard Wearn of Columbia, S.C.; Gamewell was a Methodist minister in South Carolina.
- **Stereograph**, 1861-1865, "East face of Fort Sumter, showing palmetto fortifications, Charleston Harbor," no. 631 by George Stacy.

The photograph shows I-beams and rocks outside the fort with palmetto log structure above.

- **Stereograph**, 1861-1865, "Beacon House on Morris Island," by Samuel A. Cooley, photographer with the Tenth Army Corps, U.S.A.; Union soldiers stand by and inside the skeletal remains of a large home with marsh beyond.
- **Stereograph**, 1865, of Charleston's "Meeting Street - ruins of Secession Hall and Circular Church, with St. Phillips in distance," no. 360 in "War Views," by John P. Soule, Boston. Taken from Meeting Street looking toward Church Street, St. Phillips is framed between the shells of the church and the hall.
- **Stereograph**, 1870s, of "The Charleston Hotel" on Meeting Street, published by George N. Barnard. The front of the hotel is shown at an angle, with street intersection in foreground and Edwin Bates & Company Dry Goods store beyond. The label on reverse indicates that the original photograph was probably taken by Quinby and Company or John Souder.
- **Three stereographs**, 1870s, by J.A. Palmer, of Aiken, South Carolina. "Date Trees," no. 225 in the "Characteristic Southern Scenes" series, shows date palms in the front yard of a home. "View from Prospect Hill showing Horse Creek," no. 124 in "Aiken and Vicinity" series, shows the results of kaolin clay mining on Prospect Hill. No. 409 in "Highland Park Hotel" series pictures ice in trees lining the road to the hotel.
- **Eleven stereographs**, 1870s, of Charleston, S.C., chiefly by George N. Barnard. Titles and views by Barnard include "East Battery," "Magnolia Cemetery," "Live oak avenue," "Group of palmetto trees, near Fort Moultrie," "South Battery," rooftop view, and the Unitarian Church and St. John's Lutheran Church on Archdale Street. "Charleston market," no. 18 in "The Southern Series," shows the market building with buzzards on the roof and Charleston beyond.

“The Palmetto tree,” no. 14 from an unknown series, shows a small palmetto in the rock-ringed garden of a home.

- **Stereograph**, 1902, “The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and party reviewing the parade - before the Exposition auditorium, Charleston,” published by Underwood and Underwood of New York. The Roosevelts and several men in parade uniforms join other dignitaries on a flag-draped platform covering the steps to the auditorium during the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition (1 Dec. 1901 to 20 June 1902).
- **Seven photographs**, ca. 1907 and 1948, of the Boatwright family. The majority of photographs are of Ben Boatwright, Sr., of Johnston (Edgefield County, S.C.), with the first National Peach Council held in Columbia. Also pictured at the Council are Betty Boatwright (Mrs. Mark T. Boatwright) and Jackie Boatwright (Mrs. Ben Boatwright). A photograph of Harriet Toney Boatwright by H.C. Hall, of Augusta, Georgia, appears to be a college senior or wedding portrait.
- **Photograph**, 1892, of the Allen University Class of 1892, Columbia. The photograph shows thirty-one African-American men and women, many wearing corsages and boutonnieres and holding umbrellas. Included in the photograph are Lucy A. Lipsey, Mary Jane Nicholas, and K. David Nicholas.
- **Photograph**, 1896, of three women and two babies outside their one-and-a-half storey clapboard house. The photograph is by American View Company, Blacksburg (Cherokee County, S.C.). Daniel Audley Gold established his studio in 1895 and produced views of the area for several decades.
- **Photograph**, 1951, of two older girls wearing white Ku Klux Klan robes without hoods and seated atop an automobile with a male driver. A truck behind them has two speakers attached to the roof.
- **Photograph**, 1930s, of Bennett School basketball team in Charleston, S.C. It shows nine boys in shorts and jerseys posed with

the coach in front of an outdoor basketball court. Photographed by Melchers Studio, Charleston.

- **Engraving**, 1874, "Battle of Eutaw Springs," after a painting by Alonzo Chappel and published by Johnson, Wilson and Company, New York. The battle occurred on 8 September 1781 at a site in Orangeburg County, S.C., and was a tactical draw between Gen. Nathanael Greene and Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart; however, this last battle of the American Revolution in South Carolina left the British too weak to continue their hold on the South.
- **Oil painting**, 1834, of The Rev. John Hamilton Cornish (1815-1878) by James Bogle (1817-1873) of New York. Cornish served on Edisto Island (Charleston County, S.C.) and in many churches of the South Carolina low country before becoming rector of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church in Aiken, S.C., in 1846. A native South Carolinian, Bogle was born in Georgetown and worked in Charleston, Baltimore, and New York. Among his works are portraits of John C. Calhoun, Elbridge Gerry, and James Monroe. The portrait of Cornish is perhaps the earliest known portrait by Bogle.